

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

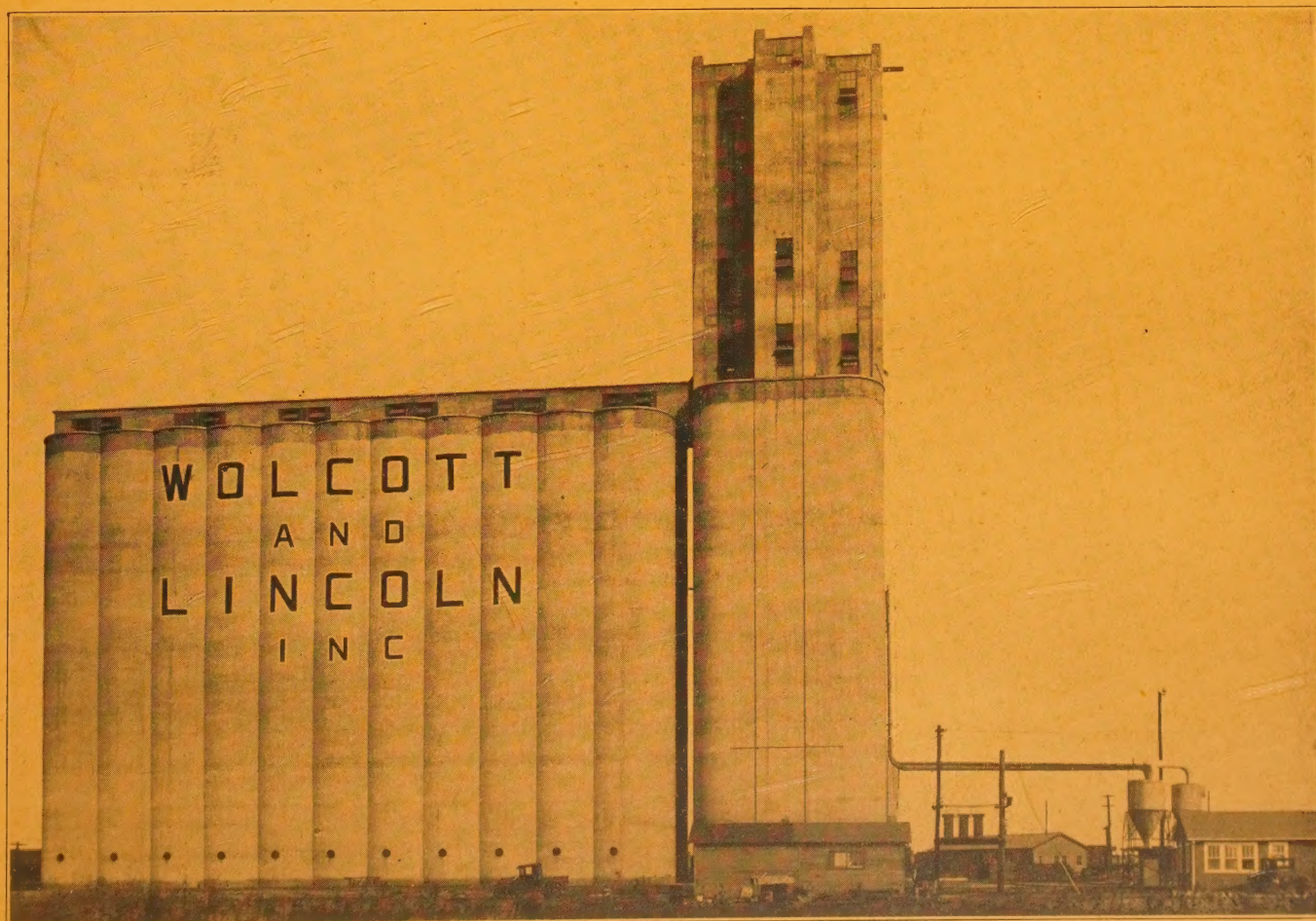
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

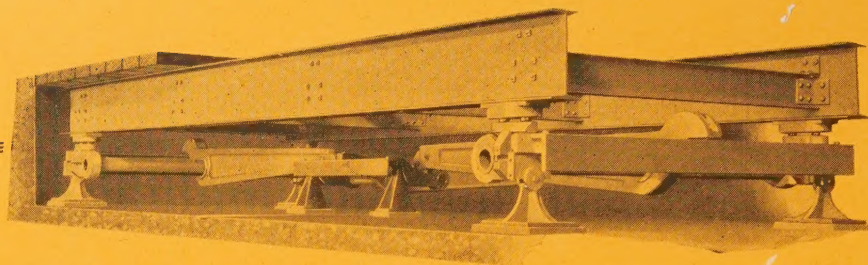
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Tax on Portables
Reduction of Winter Wheat Acreage



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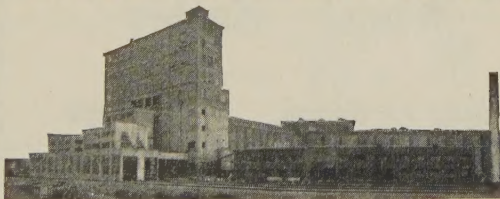
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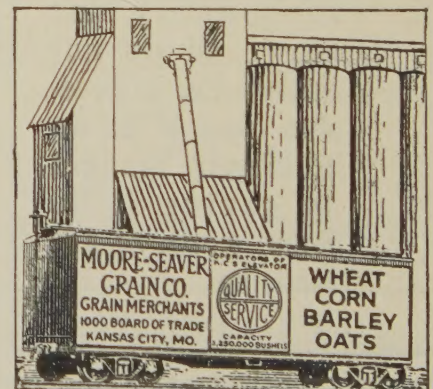
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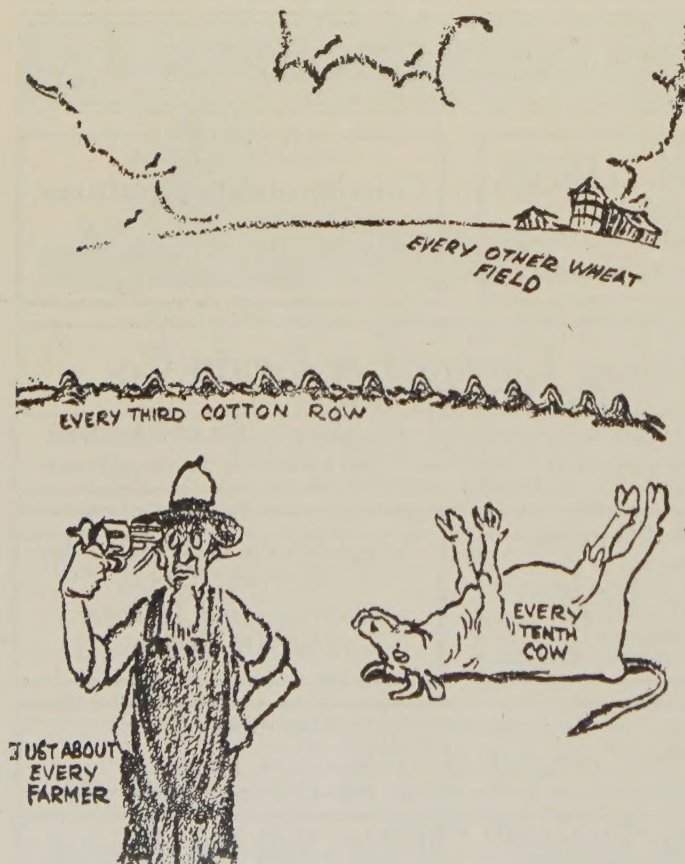
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"Kills Weevil — Leaves Wheat with a Sweet Odor"

The following letter was written by the elevator superintendent of one of the larger western elevator companies (name on request) to the president of his company:



**The Self-Announcing
Fumigant**

"In reference to treating wheat with Larvacide. We use a five gallon can for a supply can. We have a container fastened to the can, with a glass gage so we can tell how much gas we are using to a thousand bushels. This can is fastened on the spout from the tripper, and the gas is sprayed on the wheat as it enters the bin. We use two pounds of Larvacide to one thousand bushels of wheat. We have had very good success with this method of treating wheat. We have not had any badly infested wheat, so it would be hard to tell what percentage of kill we get. I do know that it kills weevil, and leaves the wheat with a sweet odor, that some other weevil killers do not do."

This letter is conclusive—proving our contention that Larvacide is the Ideal Fumigant for grain elevators, feed warehouses, flour mills and seed warehouses.

USE LARVACIDE—the fumigant that is quick and certain death to pests of every nature—rats, mice, weevil and moth—yet whose pungent odor serves as a definite warning to humans.

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Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9½x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 330. Price \$3.00.

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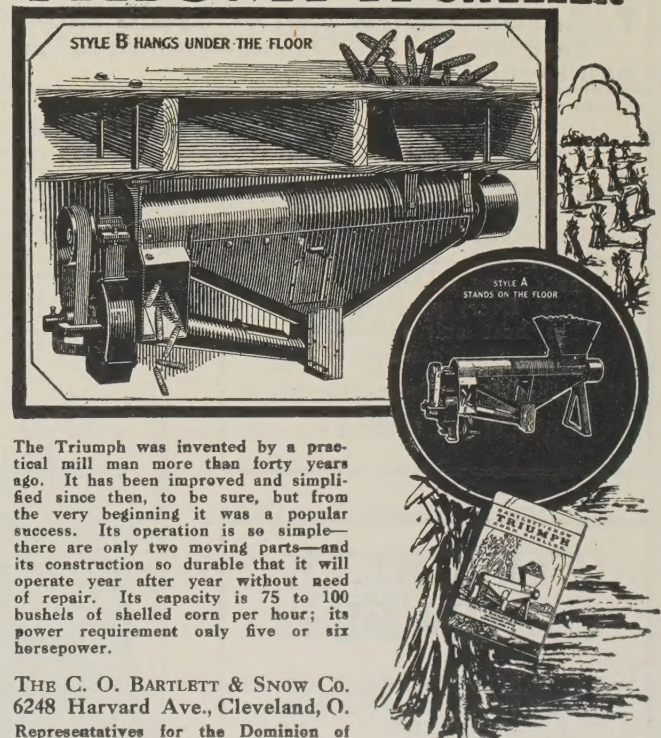
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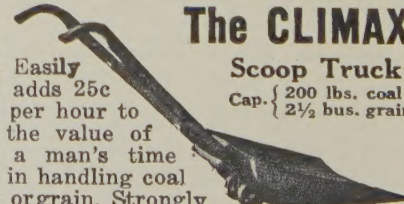
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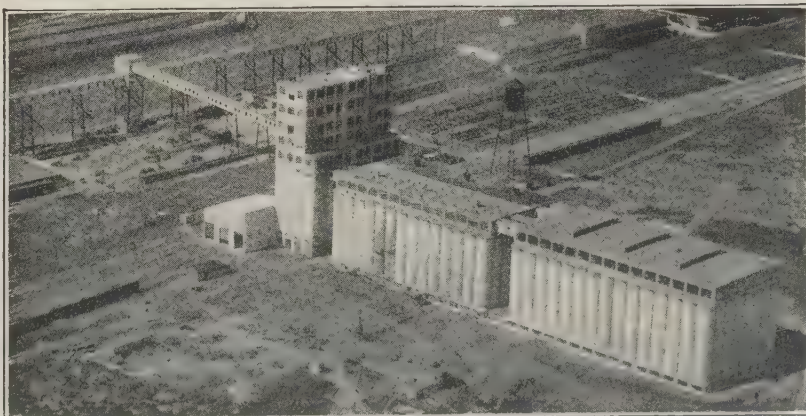
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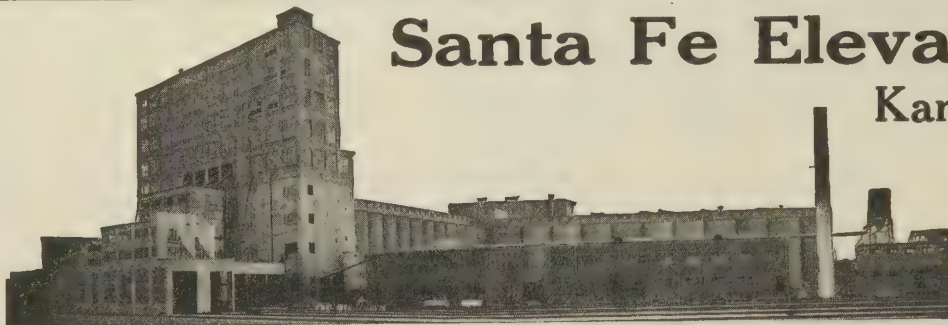


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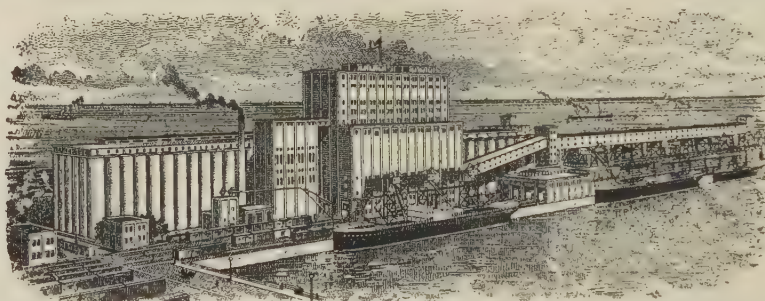
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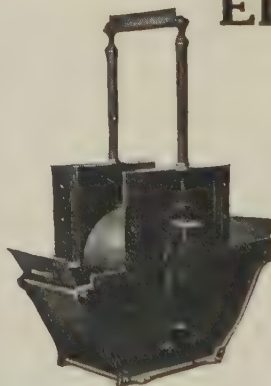
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Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

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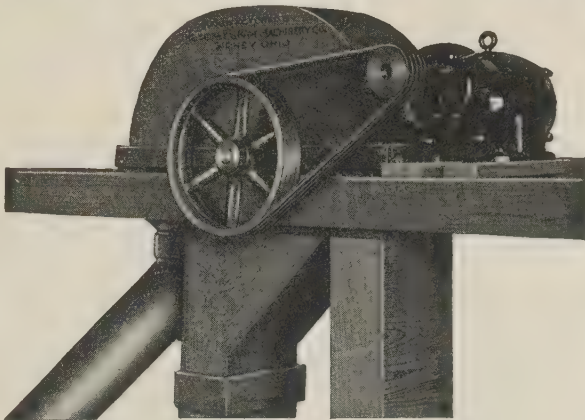
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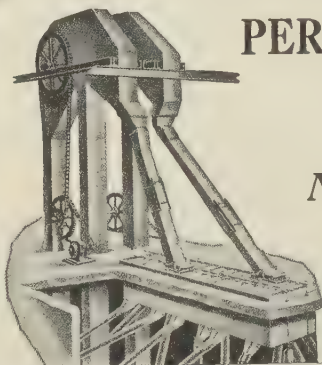
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New GERBER Double DISTRIBUTING SPOUT

For elevator legs of 1 to 4 stands, the New GERBER is made with single, double or multiple spouts. Distributes the grain from all legs to one bin or car at the same time; or each spout can distribute to separate car or bin. Each distributor operates straight away from leg; no circular swinging room needed. Connects and locks automati-

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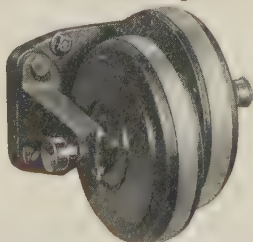
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Existing machines of practically all makes can be converted to the Buhler Drive.

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SOUTH CENTRAL NEBRASKA—15,000 bushel elevator for sale. Fully equipped, including grinder and coal bins. In good condition. Now operating. Address 67T10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

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WISCONSIN—My Grain Elevators and Feed Mill for sale or lease. Electric power and located in good feed territory. Owner wishes to retire. Edw. Wilkinson, Wilton, Wis.

CHICAGO—Grain Elevator and Feed Mill for sale. Ample facilities for handling mill feeds and grain in straight cars, split cars or truck loads. Private switch. Exceptional exclusive location. Established 67 years. Good established business and trade connections. For details address 67T7 Grain & Feed Journals

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25 BBL. MIDGET MARVEL Flour Mill for Sale; plant complete for flour and feed grinding; cheap electric power; good dairy and poultry business to be solicited; coal yard in connection. Weidemann Mfg. Co., Great Falls, Mont.

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FOR SALE
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CORN MEAL MILL
Now in Operation
fully equipped

with Modern Machinery
CAPACITY 2,000 BUSHELS DAILY
For terms and prices write to
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CENTRAL INDIANA—150 bbl. flour mill for sale; running 12 to 18 hours per day. Water power; new and up-to-date machinery; hammermill; feed mixer; electric truck dump; new 20 ton scale. For sale cheap. Will consider terms. Write 67T8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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INVESTIGATE THIS

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WANTED

ELEVATOR, FEED MILL or FEED STORE wanted. Must be priced right for CASH and well located in good farming community. Write Ivor V. Davis, 1126 Moravia St., New Castle, Pa.

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ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

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Market Record Blank.—Provides ruled spaces for the convenient compilation of an hourly record of the market prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley. Each sheet is ruled for a week's quotations with spaces for every business day of the week. Printed on Goldenrod bond paper and bound in books of 60 sheets, over a year's supply, with heavy pressboard hinged covers, size 9½x11 inches. Sells for \$1. Scratched and slightly torn copy for 50c. Order Form 97-S "Special."

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332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

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TWO THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and Capable country elevator managers wanted. We want men with first class references, and men who can handle not only grain, but all sidelines as well. Write 67U7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, giving full details in first letter.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

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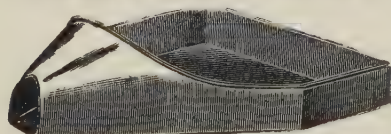
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Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

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ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGINES WANTED

20 OR 25-H. P. OIL ENGINE Wanted; small round or centrifugal reel; 20 to 24-in. buhr mill; No. 7 or 8 Bowsher Grinder. E. L. Burr, Summersville, W. Va.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED Elevator Manager wants position as manager of elevator. "References." Address R. J. Wilson, Chester, S. D., No. 271.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

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ELECTRIC MOTORS For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

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A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

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A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

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Capacity of Elevator.....

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State.....

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for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00 at Chicago.

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Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. **Order Form 10 DC Improved.** Price, \$1.15, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt., 1 lb.

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If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

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The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price, 90 cents at Chicago.

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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals

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AIR BLAST Car Loader, new, guaranteed. Attractive prices. Standard Mill Supply Company, Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BATCH MIXERS. Any capacity. New Horizontal type. Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED Horizontal and Vertical Batch Mixers, both for motor and belt drive. At attractive prices. P. O. Box 5088, Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

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Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

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Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

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BARGAINS—Truck Dump, Truck and Loading Scales, Feed Mill Mixer and Sheller all O. K. Freeland Farm Supply, West Point, Ind.

A BARGAIN—20-h.p. direct connected hammer mill, practically new. Also brand new Corona portable typewriter, never used. Star Feed Company, Beresford, S. D.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL—Two No. 260 Eureka Double Row Magnetic Separators for sale, brand new, uncrated, manufactured by S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y. Will sell for \$125 each. Continental Rubber Works, Erie, Pa.

BAG CLOSING Machines, Elevators, 3 pair high Feed Mills, Driers, Attrition Mills, Richardson, Fairbanks, Smith Scales. Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Belting. Mixers all sizes. Write Standard Mill Supply Company, Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills. Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

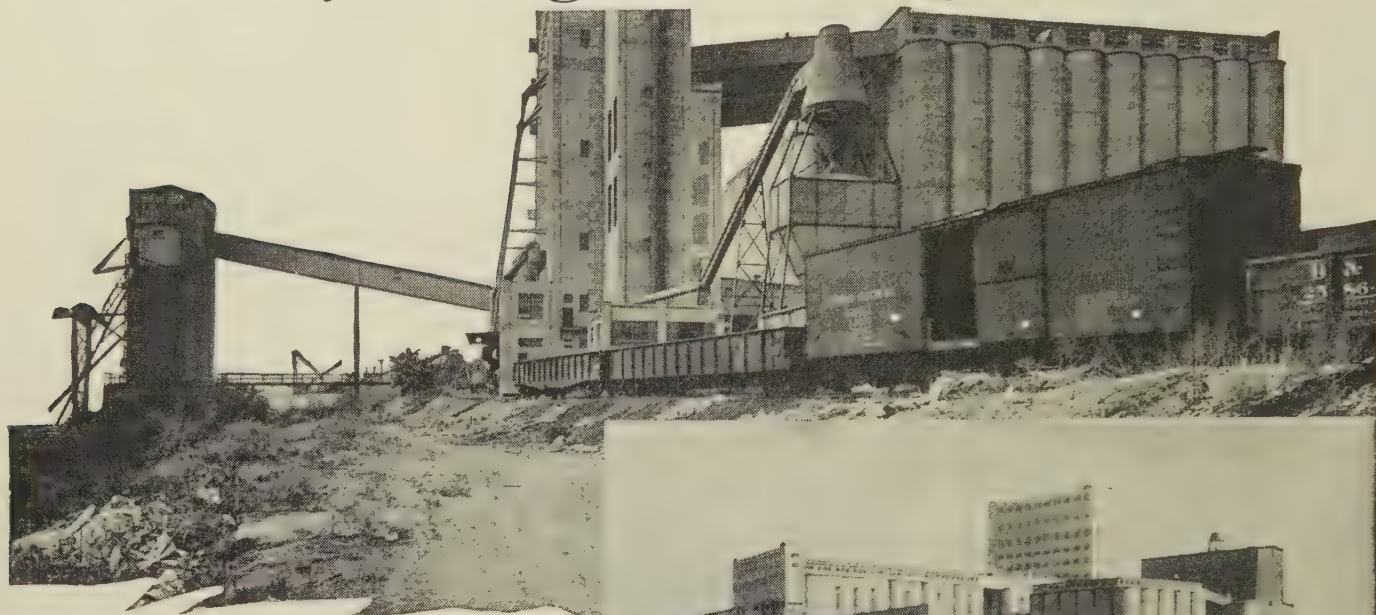
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From Tennessean, Nashville.

The buyer's *greatest protection*



IT is a recognized principle of modern business that the buyer's greatest protection is the reputation of the manufacturer. Shrewd buyers purchase accordingly, especially when selecting a product with which they are not thoroughly familiar.

Is the manufacturer generally recognized as the producer of a quality product, and as being reliable and fair in his dealings? Does he advertise his product nationally, and does he stand back of it with a reasonable guarantee?

If he does, the buyer has the strongest possible assurance of receiving full value for the money expended.

The buyer of Diamond Belts has these assurances in fullest measure. For Diamond Grain Belts are advertised nationally. The manufacturer guarantees them to be free from defects in material and workmanship. During a long period of years they have been recognized and specified by acknowledged experts in the grain industry. They are operating economically in many well-known elevators all over the country.

When considering the purchase of belting, write our nearest branch office for quotation.



FOR transmission belt needs in elevator and mill, our Indian Red is most successful—being used by some of the largest mills in the United States. Pamphlet upon request.

At Top: Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis, Mo., Edwin Ahlskog, Contracting Engineer. Belts by Diamond.

Middle Photo: The new Galveston Elevator designed by Horner & Wyatt. Several miles of Diamond belts are in use here, with equipment furnished by The Webster Mfg. Co.

Above: B. & O. Terminal Elevator at Locust Point, Baltimore, erected by M. A. Long Co. Nine and a half miles of Diamond belting have been in operation here since 1924.

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RUBBER COMPANY, INC.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882
THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 11, 1931

AN UNUSUAL number of new cereal products is to be placed on the market by new companies and firms whose manufacturing operations are reflected in the news columns of this number.

ADVERTISING for an elevator manager as was done by a Colon, Neb., Farmers Elevator Co., told of in this number, is sure to result in a flood of replies and give prospective employers a large number of experienced men from which to select a man well equipped for their particular problems.

THE RAILROADS have been bled white by legislation that cuts their revenues and increases their costs of operation until the outcome may be government ownership, with its accompanying waste and prohibitive freight rates. A former member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with clear vision, writes that a lapse into the squalor of government ownership will be chargeable to apathy or default of all concerned, particularly the managements and the Commission.

SO MANY fires are being traced direct to spontaneous combustion in distillers grains and in molasses feeds, it behooves feed grinders and dealers to watch their stored stock vigilantly.

SAFE BREAKERS and thieves continue to inspect country elevator offices while the elevator manager is asleep. Greater vigilance exercised by elevator operators will help to reduce their losses from this source. More and stronger locks are needed.

REDUCTION tables which can be depended upon to show the correct number of bushels in any given amount of grain not only minimizes the time and labor required for reducing pounds to bushels, but its use helps the dealer to avoid many expensive mistakes.

GRAIN shippers who advise receivers of the exact weight of grain placed in car, help the receivers to detect any shortage which may occur in the shipment while it is still possible to re-check the weight at destination before the identity of the grain has been lost.

ELEVATOR operators help to destroy confidence in their shipping records when they use the same stop and start draft numbers of their automatic scale more than once in the same season. A careful check of their different shipments and the number of drafts in each shipment may lead to confusion that will be difficult to explain.

GOVERNOR Albert C. Ritchie, ex-Senator Reed, Senators Borah and Brookhart, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and, well, nearly every one else has expressed themselves as decidedly opposed to the Government in business. Even the wheat and cotton growers are convinced of the folly of this adventure. So it is nearly unanimous and about the only ones in favor of the Government in business are the racketeers holding down fat salaries at headquarters.

CLOSER attention to keeping an accurate record of car seals placed on each door and forwarding same to destination, will insure the more vigilant inspection of the car's condition before grain is unloaded. Some train crews watch for these leaks and stop them before much grain has been lost, but if evidence of the leakage is still apparent at destination, the report on the condition of the car upon arrival will help shipper to support his claim for loss of grain in transit.

THE NINE elevator fires reported in this number could not have been prevented, but the loss incurred by these fires could have been materially reduced if elevator operators had taken the precaution to provide extra facilities for extinguishing fires in their incipency. It does not require much effort to extinguish a fire when it has just started, but after the flames have been given ten minutes' time to spread without interference, it requires a vigorous fight on the part of well equipped fire fighters to save the property.

SELLING alfalfa meal when you are not prepared to make delivery is an extremely expensive practice, as is disclosed by the decision of a court at Fremont, Nebraska, told of in news columns this number. When a miller buys grain or other ingredients for his feed, he generally has the manufactured product sold ahead and if sellers of ingredients fail to deliver as contracted, the miller must go into the market and buy in order that he may fulfill his sale.

GRAIN marketing is now being studied by the University of Buffalo and the course is being supplemented by lectures by a grain merchant of long experience. Some of the agricultural schools have previously attempted some work along this line, but confined their efforts to co-operative marketing. This broader survey of the entire subject will surely give all students a clearer understanding of the real problems involved in the efficient marketing of grain.

LIENS of various kinds have made more trouble for country grain buyers this year than for many years. The prevailing low prices have made it difficult for the tenants to raise enough money to pay their rent and the greedy landlord is out to get the full amount due, so it behooves grain buyers to exercise greater caution in buying, as paying a tenant for grain he has no right to sell often results in the buyer paying twice for the grain.

A SEATTLE warehouse corporation now operating under a federal warehouse license, has objected to the attempted regulation of its activities by state warehouse officials. Inasmuch as many warehouses do an exclusive intrastate business, it is somewhat doubtful as to whether the Federal Government would have any right to interfere with a warehouse company choosing to ignore the limitations or regulations of the Federal Government. While the Federal Constitution is clear and definite as to the power of Congress to regulate commerce no doubt the matter will be in dispute until the courts of last resort pass on the points at issue.

REVERSING telephone tolls has come to be a burdensome abuse in some sections of the grain trade, principally because brokers and receivers have been over lenient in the matter of permitting shippers to call them for market information when they had nothing to sell or had no intention of selling to the party called. However, calling buyers two and three hundred miles distant and asking for the privilege of reversing the telephone tolls is more than an abuse, unless the caller has been selling grain regularly to the party called. Gouging a distant stranger for two or three dollars so as to help the caller to make a comparison of different markets is neither fair nor honest. True, the parties called are not compelled to submit to this underhanded extortion, but some of them have continued issuing permits even when no grain was moving and to their own great cost.

ATTRACTIVE surroundings not only serve as a perpetual advertisement for the firm providing clean, well constructed buildings and beautiful landscapes but helps to win new business. Hence it is most encouraging when we find country operators cleaning up the weeds and planting shrubs and beds of flowers about their elevators.

DRAGGING ear corn 240 feet to a sheller requires considerably more power than to carry on a belt conveyor the corn after it has been removed from the cobs. In other words, placing the sheller at a point near the receiving dump will facilitate the prompt disposal of the refuse, reduce the handling cost and expedite the delivery of the shelled corn, to the advantage of the grain dealer.

THE RECENT rise in the price of wheat has encouraged country holders to have great faith in still higher prices. So much wheat has been fed on the farms and the condition of the reduced acreage in the winter wheat belt is so much below normal, that far sighted holders are convinced that the depleted supply and the stronger demand from Europe is bound to maintain higher prices for wheat and rye for many months to come.

THE OLD style trap door over the receiving sink in the driveway is an expensive luxury as is evidenced by a grant for damages against a York, Nebraska, elevator operator to an employe who fell into the sink. Gratings over sink openings not only reduce the chance of horses and workmen falling into the pits, but their installation also minimizes the chance of farm tools and scraps of iron being dumped into the receiving pit with the grain.

FOUR KANSAS elevators were damaged by windstorm recently, much to the surprise of their operators. While it is not practical to build an elevator that will withstand all windstorms, it is possible to build most houses strong enough to withstand the attacks of the average windstorm. Country elevators are so isolated and rise so much above neighboring buildings, that they offer greater exposure and naturally should suffer greater damages. The only way to reduce wind losses, is thru stronger structure and insurance.

THE THEORY that Pool marketing nets the grower a higher return for his crop has been so completely exploded it hardly needs the declaration by the Kansas farmer who is asking the court for a receiver that he was paid only 83 cents by the Pool when he could have sold at the same time to the regular dealers for \$1.13 per bushel, to satisfy other members that such disorderly marketing is a delusion. We are willing, therefore, to believe, as alleged by the petitioner in his suit, that 75 per cent of the members are withdrawing. Yet it is this discredited system of Pool marketing to the exclusion of all others that the Farm Board and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture have elected to support.

AN ELEVATOR at Knights, Mo., which was burned recently, owed its destruction to back-fire from a gasoline engine which had been scheduled for removal. In fact, motors had already been purchased to replace it. The delay in making the improvement is directly responsible for the elevator's destruction. Motors do not back-fire.

THE COUNTRY grain buyers who keep the records of each kind of grain received in a part of their Receiving Register separate from other kinds of grain, can easily determine the amount of each kind of grain in the elevator upon any given date and thereby determine exactly the amount of insurance which should be carried for their full protection.

How the Farm Board Boosted Wheat Prices

After three months spent in establishing new low records for the price of wheat, the market has finally responded to the increasing demand and started a march forward that even the Farm Board with all its large surplus is unable to stop.

The racketeers who were guiding the Government's activities in the grain markets are claiming full credit for every advance and if prices continue to rise as steadily for another week as they did in the past week, they will no doubt be encouraged to demand another revolving fund to play with. Notwithstanding, these blundering manipulators have done everything in their power to depress prices, they will not hesitate to claim that every advance has been due directly to their own efforts. It seems that the Soviet Government of Russia greatly over estimated its 1931 crop and sold much more wheat than the country can spare if it is to save its hungry hordes from starvation. Continued wet weather throughout harvest has materially reduced the wheat and rye crops of Northern Europe and much more must now be imported than was considered necessary two and three months ago.

The feeding of large quantities of wheat in the surplus states and the marked reduction in the acreage of winter wheat have contributed materially to relieving the depression due to the over supply of wheat, but of course, the Farm Board did it.

Many farmers and country elevator operators are still holding larger quantities of wheat, but not because the Farm Board asked them to do so. They simply held it as a protest against the low prices caused by the Farm Board's depressing influence on the markets.

If ever any Government's activity designed primarily to help one class of its citizens went astray, then the best example of the Government's blundering methods will be found in the enforcement of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

While there is no doubt that the authors of the legislation earnestly desired and honestly intended that the Act should be enforced for the benefit of agriculture, it has doubled the burdens of agriculture without

giving any of the intended relief. Fortunately for the wheat and cotton growers the blunders of the Farm Board will soon be investigated by various committees of both houses and by farm associations of all kinds, so that the Board's claims for helpfulness will soon be clouded in a barrage of inefficiency and a stench of rottenness.

Conditions in the Grain Business

Our Grain and Feed Trade news items published in this number reflect unusual activity in the improvement and the reopening of plants long idle, the formation of new companies or firms and the leasing of plants which have been idle or plodding along under unprofitable management. One noticeable change is the great increase in the number of elevators being equipped to grind and mix feed, showing conclusively that farmers are giving more intelligent consideration to their feeding problems.

The recent advance in the prices of grains is bringing better business to all country elevator operators and encouraging them to equip their plants for rendering better service to their communities. So many elevators have long postponed needed repairs and improvements that advances in the market must stimulate continued activity along the line of elevator improvements.

When the Farm Board is abolished and the Government gets out of the grain business, the grain trade will witness greater activity in the improvement of elevator facilities than has been known for many years.

During the first nine months of 1931, the improvements reflected by our news columns showed conclusively that elevator operators generally were disposed to improve their equipment wherever they could get any encouragement from patrons. Our survey shows the following results:

REPORTED IN GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS FIRST 9 MONTHS OF 1931:

New Grain Elevators	
Arkansas (rice)	3
California	2
Canada	5
Colorado	2
Illinois	9
Indiana	5
Iowa	11
Kansas	42
Michigan	4
Minnesota	6
Missouri	6
Montana	2
Nebraska	12
N. Jersey (yeast).	1
New Mexico	3
New York	3
North Dakota	10
Ohio	4
Oklahoma	10
Pacific Northwest	9
Pennsylvania	1
South Dakota	4
Texas	26
Utah	1
Wisconsin	1
Feed Mills, new..	187
Warehouses and Mills (New and additions)	100
Elevator Annexes	
Canada	2
Colorado	2
Illinois	6
Iowa	3
Kansas	14
Minnesota	5
Missouri	8
Montana	1
Nebraska	5
New Mexico	2
New York	4
North Dakota	2
Ohio	1
Oklahoma	7
Pacific Northwest	3
South Dakota	1
Texas	10
Wisconsin	1
Total Elevators..	180
Total	77

Improvements	
Remodeled or Enlarged	106
Overhauled	38
Magnetic Separators Installed	120
Truck Dumps Installed	92
Scales Installed	84
Complete Electrification	32
Sweet Feed Systems Installed	59
Feed Machines Installed	225
All Other Equipment Installed	197
General Repairs	158
Oil Stations Installed	18
Coal Sheds Built	12

Sowing Good Seed

The necessity of sowing good seed is self-evident. This has been true from the beginning and will continue true until the end of time. Figs do not now grow from thistles any more than they did in Biblical times.

There are doubtless some grain dealers who will say that the use of good seed is entirely up to the farmers, but this is not true. The sowing of good seed means the harvesting of larger crops, and there isn't a grain man in the country but who would prefer to buy good clean high grade wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, etc., than any one of these that was full of weed seeds. Weedy grain is hard to handle and to market and the price at which it can be purchased frequently makes the farmer feel that he has been stung, thus causing him to question the dealer's honesty.

Cheap, or "bargain" seeds are very often the most expensive that can be purchased, measured by the harvest time return. Selling a farmer enough good seed to plant a half or two-thirds of his intended acreage, urging, if need be, wider spacing, and then having him compare the results with those secured from the use of his home produced seed, planted under similar conditions, should convince the most skeptical, of the wisdom of using good seed.

Some country elevator operators are so disgusted at the kind of grain they have been called upon to buy, and are so alarmed at the steady spread of weed contamination, that they have, where the farmers could not finance the purchase of good seed, arranged to trade, bushel for bushel, good seed for home grown grain.

There is, of course, a direct loss from such trading, but it can easily be more than made up when the new crop is marketed. This plan is certainly worth consideration in those sections of the country where weeds have become a definite menace.

The Laugh

Build for yourself a strong-box,
Fashion each part with care;
When it's strong as your hand can make it,
Put your troubles there;
Hide there all thought of your failures
And each bitter cup that you quaff;
Lock all your heartaches within it,
Then sit on the lid and laugh.

Tell no one else its contents,
Never its secrets share;
When you've dropped in your care and
worry,
Keep them forever there;
Hide them from sight so completely
That the world will never dream half;
Fasten the strong-box securely—
Then sit on the lid and laugh!

—Bertha Adams Backus.

"Americanism, Where Is It?"

By C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, before Ohio Ass'n

Our departure as a people from the fundamental principles of Americanism, as applied to industrial affairs, has laid a blighting hand on a number of our most important industries, among which is that of rail transportation. The railroads, like every other industry, are suffering from the general economic depression, the effects of which have been sufficient to destroy their earning power for the time being, but the real cause of their present condition can be found only by a careful survey of the results from their operation over a period of two decades past.

The unvarnished truth about the railroads leads irrevocably to the conclusion that the emergency now confronting them was inherent in the policy we have been following with respect to their regulation and control over a long period of years. That policy has admittedly been one of restraint, rather than encouragement, and has been continued for so long and so persistently as greatly to curtail their earning power, even in times of prosperity. And, because of this fact, the rail carriers entered this period of depression without sufficient reserves to carry them through. Hence the recent appeal for a 15 per cent increase in rates to meet the emergency.

Americanism, as we have always understood it, comprehends a fair and equal chance, under the law, for every citizen of our great and glorious country. If there be restrictions with respect to individual conduct set down in the fundamental law, those restrictions are presumed to apply to every citizen of the republic. If there is protection accorded under the organic law it is presumed to apply to all alike. The private and personal rights expressly enumerated in the Magna Charta of our liberties are presumed to be of universal application. One among the first of the amendments to our organic law—the 5th, was made particularly plain and simple, to the end that there might be no misunderstanding of the guarantees vouchsafed private property. We have, however, come upon the days of our senility, or have lapsed into a period of forgetfulness, since we no longer have in mind the principles enumerated in the constitution, nor are we influenced by the lessons of experience.

Under the policy we refer to our government has not only subsidized transportation agencies with a view of making it possible for them to compete successfully with the railroads for the transport business of the country, but it has actually engaged in the transport business itself, by investing tax funds in barge lines for our interior waterways, and, as if this were not sufficient, it pays the deficits from the operation of these barges out of the public treasury. But, you say, the government is also in competition with the grain dealers. To be sure, and it is wrong and in violation of fundamental American principles in both instances, as much so in one case as in the other. This policy has resulted in the confiscation of private property, which is in specific violation of the Fifth Amendment to our Federal Constitution.

These things could not be done, or at least not done in the old days, before a large percentage of our law-makers were

inoculated with Socialism, the virus of which seems to have eaten into the very heart of our body politic. The American status quo seems to have departed from us. The question now confronts us as to whether we are to arise in our might and demand a return to old-time Americanism or continue to sit idly by while our present policies complete the destruction of our liberties.

Congress will soon be in session again and there will be bills galore further to socialize the nation. A bitter fight will be waged to establish the dole and to put the government in the power business, as it now is in the transportation, the insurance and the grain business. In the face of this threat every red-blooded American will strip himself for the conflict, determined that the hosts of Socialism and Communism shall not pass.

No Preference Unless Assets of Bank Were Augmented

The Larabee Flour Mills Co. drew on E. S. Street & Co., Dublin, Ga., for \$1,455.27, paid by check on the First National Bank of Dublin, which had received the draft for collection.

The First National sent the milling company a check on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta on Sept. 20. Two days later the bank went out of business and six days later the check reached the Federal Reserve Bank, which refused payment on account of the failure.

The draft of the milling company contained this provision:

"To collecting bank. This draft is a cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. The funds obtained thru its collection are to be accounted for to us and are not to be commingled with the other funds of the collecting bank."

The Court said, Aug. 1, 1931: "A bank holding a draft for 'collection and returns,' which accepts a check of the drawee, one of its depositors, and, without separating the amount from the general mass of its moneys, charges the same to the drawee, and credits the drawer on its books, holds the money as agent for the drawer, and not as trustee; and after the bank becomes insolvent the drawer is a mere general creditor, and not entitled to priority of payment out of the bank's assets." *Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n v. Clayton*, 56 F. 759 (headnote 1) (C. C. A. 5). The above case is cited approvingly in *Clark Sparks Co. v. Americus Nat. Bank* (D. C.) 230 F. 738, 741 (Judge Lambdin of this District); *Nyssa-Arcadia Drainage Dist. v. First National Bank* (D. C. Or.) 3 F.(2d) 648, 650; *Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank v. Buchanan*, 12 F.(2d) 891, 893 (C. C. A. 8th); *Larabee Flour Mills v. First Nat. Bank*, 13 F.(2d) 330, 332 (C. C. A. 8th); *Farmers' Nat. Bank v. Pribble*, 15 F.(2d) 175, 178 (C. C. A. 8th). If the draft had been paid with money or check on another bank, the relationship would be different—one of trust.

The stipulation of the face of the draft quoted above is immaterial. *Early & Daniel Co. v. Pearson*, 36 F. (2d) 733 (headnote 7).

There must be augmentation of the fund of which it is claimed that the money in question is a part by reason of the identical transaction upon which the claim is based. Almost unlimited authorities could be cited to sustain this proposition. Sufficient are *Clark Sparks & Sons v. Americus Nat. Bank* (D. C.) 230 F. 738; *Ellerbe v. Studebaker Corp.* (C. C. A.) 21 F. (2d) 993; *Mark v. Westlin* (D. C.) 48 F. (2d) 609.

Deposits in the ordinary course of business to prevent overdrafts cannot be construed as an augmentation of assets by reason of each and every check or acceptance that may be paid therefrom.—U. S. District Court, Southern District of Georgia. 52 Federal Rep. (2d) 146.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Kingsley.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Value of Feed Materials?

Grain & Feed Journals: Where can we find information covering the food value of all grains and feed materials, showing the amount of protein, carbohydrates and fat, etc., contained in each material on tonnage ratio?—M. S. Wright, mgr., Texas Fertilizer Co., Nacogdoches, Tex.

Ans.: The figures desired are to be found in the book "Feeds and Feeding" by Henry and Morrison.

Tax on Portables?

Grain & Feed Journals: We understand that various states are proposing, and some already have it in effect, a tax levy on commercial vehicles of so many mills per ton-mile or some variation thereof. We understand that in some cases this tax applies to only "for hire" vehicles but that it might extend to operators of portable oat hullers, portable feed grinders and others.

If this tax is levied on portable grinder operators, it may work a severe hardship on them. We should be pleased to receive any information on this subject.—S. E. Peterson, Behel and Harvey, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Ans.: While privately operated trucks are most numerous, contract carriers are few and public carriers are still fewer in number. Public truck carriers are subject to regulations of rates, routes and loads in some states. The frequent change in ownership of portable grinders, does not seem to indicate pleasing profits in this line of activity.

While several states have had under consideration bills providing for burdensome taxes on portable mills and oat hullers, none have been enacted which would work a real discrimination against the portable.

In some states, as Ohio, the portable grinder is exempt from tax, being classified as an agricultural machine.

In a number of communities, elevator owners have supplemented their stationary grinding equipment with a portable outfit, using the portable more as a scout for business than as a grinding unit to supply all the needs of farmer patrons. Thru the use of this portable scout, the elevator owner has been able to meet competition of the portable grinders, who are not equipped with modern mixing machinery and a bountiful supply of desirable ingredients.

Liens of Landlords and Mortgagees?

Grain & Feed Journals: R. L. Larson is a tenant on a farm now in foreclosure proceedings, and owes a bill of \$100. In August he delivered to us enough barley to more than cover the amount due, with the request that we hold it for a higher price. At that time I informed the receiver of the farm of the transaction and he offered no objection.

The crops on this farm are not enough to pay the rent; and the lawyer for the mortgage owner has informed us, thru the receiver, that they expect us to pay them for the barley delivered.—S. D. Abbott, mgr. Big Rock Farmers Co-operative Co., Big Rock, Ill.

Ans.: The landlord's lien is not nullified by the appointment of a receiver; and the lien claim must be satisfied by payment either to the landlord or his legal successor, in this case the receiver.

Prior to foreclosure the mortgagee has no rights as against a purchaser of the crops; and the proceeds of the sale of crops taken off the farm before the date of the appointment of the receiver accrue to the mortgagor. The receivership applies to the farm only and not to all the assets of the owner, so that the receiver can not step in and lay claim to what became due the individual prior to the naming of the receiver for the land.

In the present case, however, the receiver apparently was named before the grain was hauled to the elevator, and the question arises whether the receiver was appointed before or after harvest.

It is stated that the receiver offered no objection, and if this is properly construed as his consent to sale by tenant, the receiver loses whatever claim he had, if it was within his authority to give such consent.

Failure of Bank Collecting Draft?

Grain & Feed Journals: I sent for collection to the Jordan State Bank of Allentown, Pa., drafts on three cars, on which the buyer paid the drafts. The cashier sent me cashier's checks drawn on New York and Philadelphia banks, and then their bank was closed immediately.

An attorney in Pennsylvania informs me that there is no preference in such collections and that I am a common creditor; but I read in the Journal, page 448, that Pennsylvania has passed a law enacting the uniform collection code of the American Bankers Ass'n, which gives a preference. I would like to give such reference to our attorney.—Elmer G. Porter, Caywood, N. Y.

Ans.: The volumes of state statutes are not kept closely up to date, so that it is not surprising the attorney could not find this new law. It was enacted June 12, 1931. The same law was enacted two years ago in your own state of New York.

Giving Credit to Farmers?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am about to take over a feed plant in another town and would like to know what to do in regard to giving credit to farmers. The man that owns the mill has not run it for five years and can not give me information as to whom to trust.—Wm. M. Morse, Clinton, N. Y.

Ans.: Starting anew is a splendid opportunity to cut out credit. Many grain dealers merchandising feeds and other side lines have been forced by the abuse of the credit system to change to the cash system.

Conducting business on a cash basis not only minimizes the work of keeping books, but relieves the grain dealer of a world of worry and a lot of running about trying to collect slow accounts.



Chessel W. Urmston, Anderson, Ind., Deceased.

It is not possible for any grain merchant to conduct a credit business on as narrow a margin as he could a cash business and it should be an easy matter to convince farmer patrons that paying cash for what they buy will reduce their cost.

For a detailed explanation of going on the cash basis read the article on page 350 of the Journals for Sept. 23.

Draft Bond Insurance Rates Up 1,000%

Draft bond insurance, designed to protect shippers drawing drafts through banks which close while funds collected are still in their possession, has been selling for 10c per \$1,000.

Advices reaching us now state that the underwriters experience with this class of risk has been so bad that they felt obligated to increase the rate to 25c per \$1,000 on Oct. 1. Not two weeks later this rate was again increased to 50c per \$1,000.

While bank failures, which reached a peak of 94 for the week ending Oct. 10, have shown a marked decrease, this protection is still desirable, particularly until the Strong bill now pending in Congress is enacted into law.

Senate to Pry Open Farm Board Secrets

Nov. 24 is the date set by Senator Chas. L. McNary for the opening of the inquiry into Farm Board activities by the Senate Agriculture Com'te.

The inquiry will delve into the loans made by the Board, and may reach into the price-fixing of wheat and cotton at \$1.25 and 16 cents. The trade is curious to know how much wheat the Stabilization Corporation holds. Does the Government Corporation pay more for wheat sold to it by the Farmers National Grain Corporation than it pays to private dealers? If so, does such government subsidy enable the favored corporation to compete unfairly?

Grain Market Analysts Discuss Depreciation of Pound Sterling

At the regular monthly meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club, Chicago, Oct. 28, Professor R. J. Ray of the department of economics, Northwestern University, School of Commerce, spoke on the "Probable Effect of the Depreciation of the Pound Sterling on Foreign Commerce of the United States."

Every angle of the subject of the gold standard was covered ably by the professor. He pointed out where trade would be stimulated. He said that if banks continued to fail in the United States we would ourselves go off the gold standard, but that the present rate of failures of banks, 93 per week, was not great enough to lead to this eventuality.

The old officers of the Club were re-elected for the ensuing year: Harvey S. Williams, pres.; Mark W. Pickell, vice pres.; R. I. Mansfield, Nat C. Murray and J. F. Jackson, directors.

It was resolved that annual dues be payable one year after joining.

C. W. Urmston Dies in Automobile

Chessel W. Urmston of Anderson, Ind., died on the night of Oct. 29 in an automobile in which he was returning from a meeting of grain dealers at Kokomo. He was stricken by heart failure when four miles west of Tipton. Fortunately a friend, Everett Welburn, was with him. He was manager of Urmston Elevators, Inc., operating several country stations.

He was forty years of age, and is survived by the widow, two sons and two sisters.

The Menace of Bureaucracy

The steady march in the direction of Moscow must be stopped, Congressman James M. Beck, Philadelphia, told 1500 business men at the Chicago Board of Trade dinner to business and industry at The Stevens, Chicago, Oct. 10.

Pointing to the immense cost of government, with its 150 bureaus, the former Solicitor General called the coming Congress "one of the most critical in history" as it will either continue toward sovietism "or return to the safer paths of the Fathers."

His talk at the meeting of representatives of most industries and of all major exchanges, followed talks by President James C. Murray of the Chicago Board of Trade, Col. Robert Isham Randolph, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and Walter W. Price, New York Stock Exchange member and widely known in international finance.

To preserve the nation from "the destructive follies of state socialism," Mr. Beck said the best men of both parties should unite in a patriotic coalition. He pointed to the wreckage of "the magnificent railway system" by government experiment, the wrongs and incompetency of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the huge shipping board deficit and the wanton squander by bureaus, partly through the government printing office which "in 1930 printed 3,903,932,127 copies of books and pamphlets to enlighten the citizen on how to live and earn a living" although in its first century the country "did surpassingly well without this advice."

Aiming his fire at the Farm Board, the climax of our socialistic tendencies, Mr. Beck said, "the farm relief scheme is dead," and declared both parties should unite in repealing the act. He called it the "culminating folly of our growing bureaucracy." He was one of the 50 members of congress who refused to submit to clamor and vote \$500,000,000 and unlimited power to the Board.

"It represents bureaucracy in its most indefensible form," he said, charging it was a sop to a farm relief lobby and is the "greatest failure in the history of our government."

He said the Farm Board sought to minimize speculation and became the biggest grain and cotton speculator. "It sought to stabilize prices and drove them downward below production cost. It sought to prevent a surplus and only increased it. It sought to decrease acreage and increased it. It sought orderly marketing and marketing became disorderly past precedent. It sought to prevent depression in agriculture and brought about the greatest depression in our history. It sought to prevent wasteful distributing methods and only succeeded in imposing on the people at least half of the present governmental deficit."

Mr. Beck charged the Farm Board had destroyed some of our foreign markets, pointing specifically to the loss of 4,000,000 bales of foreign cotton sales. Foreigners bought grain and cotton elsewhere and lifted tariff barriers, he said, citing the huge drop in our exports, with wheat having sold in Liverpool "at the lowest price in 700 years" and the lowest in America at any time in a century.

"Even a corpse must be buried," he continued, saying Congress, to save faces of the farm relief lobby, might continue the Board pending liquidation.

Mr. Beck denounced the loaning of public moneys at rates lower than commercial rates to co-operatives and decried use of "taxpayers' money to enrich professional promoters."

"Statutes may be searched in vain for any such unlimited delegation of power to a government bureau," he said, in discussing expenditure of the \$500,000,000 fund, and quoted at length Mr. Hoover's previous statements against government price-fixing. If this law is to continue, he said, "we should be just and create new bureaus to purchase copper, oil, coal and other surpluses." Mr. Beck particularly denounced the loaning of government funds, assessed from a taxpayer, to co-operatives at lower rates of interest than the private merchant could possibly obtain, permitting the co-operative to offer unfair competition to that taxpayer.

He said the Farm Board had become speculator, merchant and banker. As banker it loans at nominal rates of interest "to farmer co-operatives to enable them to compete with the stabilized marketing agencies of the country, which have been built up with infinite patience for over 80 years. Outstanding loans from the revolving fund, as of July 1, 1931, amounted to over \$345,000,000 and the average interest rate is less than 3 per cent. This is practically a gift of government credit for private business."

He referred to Farm Board coercion of farmers, of its storage loss of \$175,000 a day, and of its vast surpluses held over the world markets as a depressing factor.

"In the mad rush to placate the farming vote, Congress became sadly muddled for the Grain Futures Act of 1921 was based upon the theory that the grain markets were controlled and manipulated by artificial means and the exchanges were thereupon required, under orders of the Secretary of Agriculture, to adopt rules to prevent such manipulation."

"Now Congress largely nullified this prior law by enabling the Farm Board to control and manipulate the prices of wheat. The unhappy merchant is therefore subject to cross fires. On the one hand the Department of Agriculture pursues an intensive campaign of espionage to prevent manipulation and, on the other hand, the Farm Board attempts to create a giant monopoly in wheat to manipulate prices. In other words, what the act of 1921 makes a crime in the commission man, the act of 1929 sanctified in the Farm Board."

In his discussion, "The Menace of Bureaucracy," Mr. Beck pointed out that the innumerable government bureaus now "tell the housewife how to bear her children or cut her boy's trousers," with five bureaus all trying to tell the American mother how to bring up her child, and fourteen dealing with education.

"Time was when the American people entered upon a hazardous war because of a tuppenny tax on a pound of tea," he said, adding that the nation must not sit silent "while our government is being transformed from a self-respecting democracy to a system of bureaucratic despotism."

Since July 1 more than 67,500,000 bus. of wheat has been sold by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, says Geo. S. Milnor. "The excess of 5,000,000 bus. per month has been replaced by purchases in the wheat pit." "People who did not want wheat at 45 cents have been striving to buy it at 60 cents."

A yield of 300 bus. from four acres of wheat was harvested by Isador Paradis, east of Edmonton, Canada, according to weights vouched for by the Edmonton Hay & Grain Co., to whose elevator he delivered the crop. A farmer can afford to pay taxes on land when it yields 75 bus. per acre.

Dust Explosion at Kansas City

Kansas City seems to be having its full share of dust explosions in grain handling plants, the latest being one in the Rock Island Elevator operated by the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., where a hole 15 ft. square was torn in the concrete floor of the structure Nov. 2.

While grain was being spouted from one of the storage bins a flash was observed at the end of the spout leading into the open top track shed bin. A second flash followed immediately. Walls of the working house were blackened inside from the dust burning. The wire-reinforced windows gave way. Some of the sheet metal siding bulged and some of the conveyors were damaged. One scale was tipped over, taking part of the concrete floor with it.

The loss estimated at \$5,000 is but a fraction of what it might have been had not the house been clean.

One man was severely burned.

Dust Explosions of 1931

So far during the present year there have been dust explosions in the following grain handling plants:

De Smet, S. D., Jan.—Elevator head in plant of De Smet Elevator Co. was blown off by explosion due to metal passing thru attrition mill.

Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 16.—Occident Elevator Co. Operator heard metal going thru attrition mill. Explosion immediately following blew out one side of driveway and one section of opposite wall. Several small fires were extinguished.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Dust explosion in steel leg elevating linseed meal damaged the leg and the siding of the head house of the steel elevator of Spencer Kellogg & Sons. Spark due to buckets striking casing.

Wellington, Kan., Feb. 26.—Larabee Flour Mills Co. had cupola of elevator blown to small bits and part of work house wall blown out by dust explosion. Loss, \$55,000.

Evansville, Ind., Mar. 5.—A dust explosion is alleged to have caused the fire that damaged the milling plant of Igleheart Bros. to the extent of \$6,000.

Labolt, S. D., Mar. 13.—An explosion blew the roof off the feed mill and scorched the interior. Several hours later a fire broke out and destroyed both the feed mill and the elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co. The grinding mill was in operation but the explosion was above it.

Java, S. D., Apr. 13.—Elevator of the Farmers Equity Elevator Co. was damaged by an explosion of dust caused by a rheostat.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Apr. 24.—A dust explosion blew out 298 window-panes and damaged the elevator leg of the Katy Elevator.

Cummings, N. D., Apr. 18.—Elevator of Cummings Farmers Elevator Co. was damaged by explosion in a feed mill resulting in fire.

Mandan, N. D., May 3.—Fire following a grain dust explosion destroyed the elevator of the Slope Grain & Feed Co.

McPherson, Kan., July 10.—A dust explosion did considerable damage to the plant of Colburn Bros.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 10.—Dust explosion broke many window panes and the following fire damaged the elevator leg in the Midwest Terminal Elevator. Loss, \$2,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22.—A bolt in linseed cake caused sparks in attrition mill of Mann Bros. Co., the explosion bulging the leg casing. No fire. Loss, \$500.

Kansas City, Mo., July 31.—Explosion of grain dust in working house of Wabash Elevator slightly injured 16 men. A window was jarred loose and down leg casing of one leg was split on first floor. On scale floor another leg was bulged, as was the dust prevention piping. Here the windows were blown out.

Farmington, Minn., Aug. 6.—The \$50,000 plant of the Farm Service Stores, Inc., was completely destroyed by fire following an explosion that blew the manager and three farmers thru the door unhurt. The manager heard a piece of iron going thru the feed grinder and ran for the door. One farmer was blown thru a window.

Green Valley, Minn., Sept.—The manager and another were burned in a grain dust explosion at the elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Trading in Thousand Bushel Units

Grain & Feed Journals: We have always looked at future trading as a means of protection for those growing and handling grain against the hazards of rapid increase and rapid decline in the price of grains, caused by world conditions, which change rapidly, and are reflected in the price of commodities. The change to 1,000 bushels as a trading unit and as a quotation change unit was adopted to meet modern conditions. Wheat, corn, oats and other grains, yearly create national wealth; therefore, the growing and marketing of wheat is effected with public interest, and as these commodities are poured into the markets after harvesting they must have public money to support the price structures. The volume of financial assistance and capital necessary to handle and finance the crops of the nation is a tremendous amount; and for many years the public, through futures markets, has furnished capital and given protection to producers, so that the natural speculation which comes with growing crops is shifted from the farmer to the buying public through futures contracts.

For many years the farmer received money for his grain when he drove to the country elevator; the load was shifted from him to the elevator, the elevator in turn selling this grain in the futures market, the buyers being millers, feed mixers, and the general public, who are willing to assume the risk of carrying the load. Our investigation developed that many farmers and producers of the nation believe in the protection that the futures market offers, but we were told the reason they did not use the market more freely was that the unit of trade of 5,000 bushels was not as helpful to them as if they would be permitted to trade in quantities nearer their production and ability to handle. Most of them were familiar with the fact that they could trade in what was known as "job lots," but they desired to trade on the market quotations that would reflect a smaller unit. In other words, the farmer and small country dealer was dealing in 1,000 bushel lots oftener than in lots of greater capacity, and he desired to be able to carry through his protection on a quantity that more nearly fitted his business. It was pointed out that under the present economic disturbance all lines of business were trading and buying in as small quantities as possible. The merchants who had in the past bought carloads of goods were buying in smaller quantities, and the question was raised as to why the Exchange should not meet the same condition in grain trading.

The matter was given much thought and consideration, and a 1,000 bushel unit contract was established. Therefore, the quotations that appear on the boards of the Merchants Exchange are the result of trades made in 1,000 bushel unit contracts or multiples thereof; that is, the quotations are changed for every trade made regardless of the quantity. We are very happy to find that after the first month's operation, the number of trades made in the St. Louis futures market was five or six times greater than had been made in previous months for some time, and this activity continued until, today, there is a great volume of trading be-

ing conducted in the 1,000 bushel unit, as well as in units of greater amount.

Another feature of this contract is that the commission has been reduced to \$1.50 a round trade for 1,000 bushel unit contracts; that is to say, it is now possible for a farmer or country shipper to place his order for purchase or sale in 1,000 bushel units, and the commission is only \$1.50 total for both buying and selling on the 1,000 bushel unit.—Very truly, C. B. Rader, Secretary, Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Wants Farm Board's Suggestion Extended to Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Speaking of stabilizing commodity prices, I do not see why cotton should have any more friends than wheat, therefore I would suggest, providing the price of wheat is below the cost of production next spring, that our farmers be requested to plow under every third row.—O. Ivar Norden, Mgr., Clay-Leahy Elevator, Galva, Kan.

Repeal the Marketing Act

Grain & Feed Journals: Such a foolhardy, illogical, and unconstitutional experiment as permitted and authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, will go down in history against our fair American intelligence as a blight and indelible stain that can never be erased. It is devoutly hoped by all patriotic American citizens that the coming congress will waste no time in proceeding at first opportunity to cut out and forever annihilate this cancerous infection that is almost wholly responsible for the present world's most depressed condition. After that successful surgery has been performed we will then progress into the plane of better times quite rapidly, being guided and prompted by that infallible and never-failing law of supply and demand.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pension the Burocrats

Grain & Feed Journals: As your columns have repeatedly recited, we have permitted the lazy Burocrats to gain control of this country. Right here in Wichita, as an example, we have a number of employees on the payroll of the weather department. Our postal department is likewise constantly increasing in expense, but not in service. Taxes are growing. There is no attempt on the part of government agencies to reduce the cost or improve the service.

It is suggested that we find a Moses to lead us out of the wilderness, a business man who will enter politics with a keen sense of statesmanship instead of personal gain. What we need is a man who would retire the Burocrats on a pension, and abolish their jobs. As the Burocrats died off the pension payments would no longer be required. Meanwhile, supporting them while loafing, we would save the additional expenses they cause with their ambitious attempts to create new bureaucratic positions for more loiterers, and serviceless services that nobody wants.

We are supposed to be living under the protection of our government. Instead of

that, most of us are living in fear of what it will do next.—A. C. Rynders, White Star Co., Wichita, Kan.

Board Informs Hoover on Short Selling

A com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade consisting of Silas H. Strawn, Siebel C. Harris, Fred Uhlmann and Peter B. Carey, aided by Geo. H. Davis of Kansas City and Edward J. Grimes of Minneapolis called on President Hoover Nov. 4 to explain short selling, in reply to a request by him.

Mr. Strawn, who is president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and attorney for the Board of Trade, drew a distinction between short selling and bear raids. He said, "We claim that short selling is not prejudicial, but is necessary to be carried on. We now have a perfectly workable machine for curbing bear raids on the Chicago Board of Trade thru our Business Conduct Com'ite which is our contact com'ite with the Federal Department of Agriculture. Whenever we have any cognizance of bear raiding it is immediately checked by the Business Conduct Com'ite. We have no quarrel with President Hoover about the matter."

Mr. Strawn said that he did not think that President Hoover was opposed to legitimate short selling, but mainly to bear raids.

The com'ite left with Mr. Hoover a memorandum setting forth its views in detail.

It was felt that further regulations on trading would only upset the markets which are recently showing a gratifying recovery.

Japanese starch manufacturers are reported to have requested their government to increase duties on imports of corn and millet and institute duties on sorghum. Imports are creating difficult competition.

Lining the partitions of a feed warehouse or grinding plant with heavy wire screen may prove effective in reducing rodent damage. But it is better not to depend upon it. Poison, spread regularly, will do a better job.

National Corn Credit Corporation Formed

The "Hold your corn" program urged at mass meetings of farmers in Illinois has resulted in the organization of the National Corn Credit Corporation with \$2,500,000 capital stock, to be chartered under the Illinois co-operative act of 1923.

Directors are C. E. Huff; Geo. S. Milnor; Geo. A. Ranney, v. p. International Harvester Co.; Earl C. Smith, pres. Illinois Agricultural Ass'n; John H. Hogan, v. p. Continental-Illinois Bank; C. E. Hurst, pres. Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, and Mark Woods, a Nebraska farmer.

Mr. Milnor was chosen pres., Earl Smith and Geo. Ranney vice presidents, and Harry Laird of Des Moines, Ia., general manager.

The stock is being subscribed by mail order firms, the packers, the Quaker Oats Co., the banks; the Farmers National Grain Corporation taking \$500,000. The Farm Board money will not be loaned thru this new corporation to non-members of co-operatives, the Farm Board specifying this discrimination.

Thru the St. Louis and Omaha federal intermediate credit banks the corporation will have available thru rediscount \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for loans on the security of grain in farm bins sealed under the farm storage laws of Illinois and Iowa.

If they do combine to hold 200,000,000 bus. of corn off the market will the effect be any different from that of the Farm Board's holding of 200,000,000 bus. of wheat?

Paternalism Does Not Bring Progress

Remarks of HUGH A. BUTLER, Pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n

Farmers elevators, line companies and independents are all working to the same end. They have like problems and banding themselves together in close ass'n work to their mutual benefit. I am glad to note the balance you have between the three divisions in your own ass'n, and to know that you extend your influence farther by affiliation with the National.

It is difficult to maintain memberships under present conditions, but at no time has your ass'n been of greater importance. Legislative problems are growing and it takes an ass'n to wield influence. The larger its membership, the more truly representative it is, the greater influence it will wield.

The history of Nebraska demonstrates the importance of preserving individual initiative. This cannot be done if we permit the continued growth of legislation along paternalistic lines.

ON OCT. 10, 1857, Harpers Weekly summarized conditions prevailing at that time, saying:

It is a gloomy moment in history. . . . In France the political caldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty. Russia hangs like a cloud, dark and silent upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping with the vast and deadly Indian situation, and with disturbed relations in China.

Of our own troubles no man can see the end. If we are only to lose money, and thus by painful poverty to be taught wisdom, no man need seriously despair. Yet the very haste to be rich, which is the occasion of this widespread calamity, has also tended to destroy the moral forces with which we are to resist and subdue the calamity.

Printed 74 years ago. Conditions are not much different today, are they? Right now we have gold and food in abundance. But commercial brakes are set. Conferences do not loosen them.

Our method of treatment is different. At that time statesmen let nature take its course and recovery was based on sound economic law. Today politicians defy economic laws and pass legislation with the ballot box in view rather than permanent prosperity.

People used to solve their own problems. Then came regulation, finally came government domination, control, and the Farm Board Act. We have too many politicians creating conditions and issues with which to garner votes for their personal gain.

In this country we have important rail-

roads, but the government has tightened its grip upon them until the owners and managers have nothing to say about their operation. We could not appreciate this until we had a taste of it ourselves with the Farm Relief Act.

As a result of government operation during the war the railroads are now struggling under a debt burden of \$1,600,000,000. Railroad rates have been forced upward until it costs the farmers half what their wheat is worth to get it to the terminal market. The political remedies of Congress have brought about fear of government.

Senator Norris of our own good state has a plan for damming up the rivers in certain sections of the state, putting in power stations and selling the electricity to municipalities. This is another political issue that would create a commission for surveying, planning, superintending construction which would not only increase government expense but would further push the government in to business.

We have no objection to cooperatives that begin at the bottom and build up. But we do object to the paternalism that begins at the top and builds only taxes. The time has come to call a halt on lavish government expenditures.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, when he took office as the head of his country in 1801, and made his inaugural speech, wanted a "happy and prosperous people." In his message he outlines what he considered necessary essentials, saying: "Still one thing more, fellow citizens—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government."

Today we have 79 bureaus, commissions, boards and such institutions to regulate, restrict and restrain men in "their pursuits of industry and improvement"; more, 80, since another has now been appointed to study the Navy. Tens of thousands on the government pay roll, clothed with the authority of government; to destroy initiative and our freedom of action. Increasing taxes, growing from an average of \$22.66 per capita in 1913 to \$80.55 per capita annually in 1929. In 1913 the state and local governments alone collected \$1,519,000,000; in 1929, \$6,464,000,000, an increase of over 300% in 16 years. For each 10 people there is a government employe, and many of these have for their purpose the creation of difficulties for the people whom they are supposed to serve.

Nothing is so sure as taxes and death. You cannot get away from them, whether you pay directly or indirectly. The railroads must include them in rates, the manufacturer and the retailer must include them in price, the landlord must pass them on to the renter.

ECONOMY in government becomes as necessary as in individuals. We need our army and navy, our state and local peace groups, our courts, schools and fire departments. But our divisions of government are spending a great deal more than is actually necessary in giving us things we neither need nor want.

President Hoover declared at time of election that the vital principles of government must not interfere with the freedom of trade, nor government funds be loaned when private capital is available. The Agricultural Marketing Act belies his declaration, and has brought only chaos.

Thaddeus H. Caraway, senator from Arkansas, who perennially introduced a bill to abolish future trading on exchanges, died Nov. 6 at Little Rock.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Nov. 28. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1. Independent Feed Dealers of the Northwest. Organization meeting. Minneapolis, Minn.

Dec. 8-10. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota at Lincoln Hotel, Watertown, S. D.

Jan. 22-23. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 9-11. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 23-24. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

Fake Claim Agents Victimized Shippers

Traveling solicitors claiming to represent a traffic company are extracting an advance fee of \$25 for alleged services to be performed in the collection of claims against railroad companies. A written contract is presented that appears quite fair, the so-called "traffic managers" agreeing to file claims with the proper authorities.

When the shipper mails his papers to the address given in Kansas City or St. Joseph, Mo., they are returned by the postoffice department with the notation that the office is vacant.

It is believed that the traffic concern may have undertaken to do a legitimate business and has quit, while solicitors having in their possession the blank forms for subscription continue to go about the country collecting \$25 from victims, well knowing that the concern is out of business and that they can retain the fee while the shipper holds the bag.

Dealers in grain and coal who are approached by the solicitors will save their time and money by refusing to make the coveted advance payment.

Research Foundation Formed by Corn Industries

Manufacturers of corn products have banded together to form the Corn Industries Research Foundation, to replace the old Associated Corn Products Manufacturers Ass'n, and expand activities.

Chief among the purposes of the new organization, sponsored by such names as American Maize Products Co., Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Clinton Corn Products Refining Co., Hubinger Co., Buren Milling Co., Keefer Starch Co., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Piel Bros. Starch Co., A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., and Union Starch & Refining Co., is developing closer cooperation between the industry, corn growers, food officials, and the consuming public. Development of new markets and greater use of corn products is expected.

Dr. H. E. Barnard, public health and food expert, has been named director of the Foundation. At present he is still in charge of the White House Conference on Child Health & Protection, which he organized at the request of the President in 1929.

Grain dealers and corn producers are hopeful that he may increase the outlet for corn products and thus indirectly broaden their market for the production of the Corn Belt.

Spores of plant diseases have been found 10,000 ft. in the upper air.



H. A. Butler, Omaha, Neb.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Topeka, Kan.—The winter wheat acreage in Kansas is estimated by J. F. Jarrell of the Santa Fe R. R. at 10,500,000, against 12,800,000 sown last year.

Hydro, Okla., Oct. 28.—Soil in fine condition for wheat; early sown wheat coming up fine; no reduction in acreage. Kafr corn and milo maize good quality, and plenty of cane seed for sale here but buyers are lacking.—General Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 4.—Thus far there has been no killing frost in the state with the exception of a few local areas. Corn husking continues. The condition and progress of winter wheat are good to excellent.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Indianola, Neb., Oct. 30.—Farmers are shucking corn in this territory and the average seems to be around 12 to 14 bus. per acre. The wheat acreage this fall is considerably less than a year ago and the prospect at this time is very poor, owing to dry weather.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 7.—The ideal fall weather that has prevailed in southern Indiana has caused the early-sown wheat to advance rapidly. It is feared that severe cold weather later on may injure the crop if it is too far advanced. The acreage is less than that of last fall.—W. B. C.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 6.—Our crop estimate for the three Prairie Provinces follows: Wheat 240,970,800 bus., oats 174,278,400 bus., barley 39,702,600 bus., rye 5,088,600 bus., flax 2,011,200 bus., with yield per acre, respectively, at 14.5 bus., 30.7 bus., 18.6 bus., 11.6 bus., 5.4 bus. For Manitoba the figures are: Wheat 22,971,600 bus., oats 21,123,900 bus., barley 16,206,100 bus., rye 1,165,800 bus., flax 644,900 bus., with yield per acre, respectively, at 12.3 bus., 19.2 bus., 15.0 bus., 12.5 bus., 6.2 bus. For Saskatchewan the figures are: Wheat 109,078,800 bus., oats 68,501,100 bus., barley 10,697,400 bus., rye 1,945,100 bus., flax 1,288,900 bus., with yield per acre, respectively, at 12.0 bus., 26.7 bus., 16.5 bus., 9.1 bus., 5.0 bus. For Alberta the figures are: Wheat 108,920,400 bus., oats 84,653,400 bus., barley 12,799,100 bus., rye 1,977,700 bus., flax 77,400 bus., with yield per acre, respectively, at 19.3 bus., 42.2 bus., 31.3 bus., 14.9 bus., 5.9 bus.—J. G. Fraser, manager, Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Future Trading and Prices at Low Ebb

The annual report of the Grain Futures Administration to Sec'y Hyde, Nov. 6, showed that trading in grain futures on American exchanges for the year ending June 30 aggregated only 17,034,201,000 bus., against 24,999,650,000 in 1930 and was the smallest since 1924.

Trading in corn futures was 50 per cent greater than in the preceding year, but did not offset the great decrease in wheat futures trading of 50 per cent.

Speculators have been driven out of the wheat market by the U. S. Farm Board control of supplies of cash wheat, and without the support of the speculators the market price sank to the lowest levels in history.

During the past two months the Government has shown a disposition to let go of its immense holdings at the market price, with the result that speculators are again coming into the pit and raising the price to the farmer.

Reduction of Winter Wheat Acreage

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3.—The acreage of this fall sown winter wheat is estimated to be 36,055,000 acres as compared with 42,422,000 sown a year ago—a reduction of 6,364,000 acres, or 15 per cent. The acreage harvested last summer as reported by the government was 40,692,000, the abandonment being only 1,730,000 acres, or 4.1 per cent. The normal abandonment is about 12 per cent. An average yield per acre on the acreage harvested is about 15.0 bus. An average abandonment of 12 per cent, and an average yield per acre of 15 bus., applied to the present estimate of acreage sown, would produce 476,000,000 bus.; which compares with 775,000,000 produced this year according to government estimate. The crop was sown at a later date than normally and under adverse (dry) conditions over a wide area. It is expected therefore that the crop will enter the winter period below average condition.

Corn Crop 2,665,000,000 Bus.—The corn crop is estimated 2,665,000,000 bus. compared with 2,094,000,000 produced last year, and 2,761,000,000, the average for the preceding five years. A month ago the forecast was 2,703,000,000 bus. The season started with a very high prospect but each month the forecast was lowered. The yield per acre is estimated 25.2 bus., compared with a ten-year average of 26.9 bus. This is the third year of under average production of corn. The quality of this year's corn crop is unusually high, 85.5 per cent merchantable, compared with a ten-year average of 79.6.

Corn Carryover 74,510,000 Bus.—Stocks of old corn on November 1 is estimated 74,510,000 bus., or 3.6 per cent of last year's crop; a year ago stocks of old corn were 72,383,000 bus., or 2.8 per cent of the 1929 crop. Carry-over has varied from 34,000,000 in 1917 to 286,000,000 in 1921, the average for recent years being about 100,000,000 bus.

Feeding of New Corn.—About 5.5 per cent of the new corn crop was fed before November 1, which compares with 7.2 per cent last year and 5.5 per cent as the average. The crop matured unusually early, but this was offset by heavy feeding of wheat in place of new corn.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

The Canadian Wheat Bonus

Under the wheat bonus law that went into effect in Canada Aug. 3, 1931, granting growers 5 cents per bushel on all 1931 crop wheat \$5,065,000 will be paid farmers of Alberta, \$4,415,000 to those of Saskatchewan and \$1,155,000 to those of Manitoba, according to the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service.

When the law was enacted it was estimated the cost would be \$6,500,000.

Moisture Deficient in Southwest

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—The Southwest has shown a deficiency of moisture during the 1931 growing season. Since a crop was produced out of the deficient supply, reserves are less than the figures on moisture indicate. After wheat maturity, July 1, the rainfall shortage continued. Some districts had relief late, around the beginning of third week in October (complete data not available), but others remain dry at this writing. **Poor preparation, delayed planting and forced acreage reduction has resulted.** A good rain would allow planting to continue several weeks longer but normally wheat planted in southwest Kansas after Nov. 1 has only one-half to two-thirds the chance of earlier planted.

Private expectations of winter wheat acreage show no change since Oct. 1 when ideas were for around 15 per cent decrease.

Production of Corn is forecast at 2,691,000,000 bus. from an estimated yield of 25.5 bus. per acre. The ten year average yield is 28.0 bus. Husking returns are above expectations in the western part of the main belt and slightly below in the eastern part.

Old Corn on Farms Nov. 1 is estimated at 3.6 per cent of the crop or 75,000,000 bus., compared with 2.8 per cent last year or 72,000,000 bus., and a five year average of 100,000,000 bus.

Feeding Requirements.—Actual volume of grain to be fed in the United States is estimated by reporters to exceed last year's feeding considerably, but not to the extent that supplies exceed last year's. Total all grains needed this year on farms compared with supplies is estimated to be larger for hogs and smaller for cattle in the eastern half of the corn belt when consideration is given to cheapness of competitive non-cereal feeds, comparative number of animals on farms, and decreased purchasing power of farmers. In the western half of the belt animal population and feed requirement are well below last year's. Correspondents point out a recent tendency to feed less wheat because of cheap protein feeds and a 20 cent wheat price advance compared to 10 cents for corn, but say that considerable wheat feeding will continue especially in the one crop wheat areas.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Holdings of the Federal Farm Board will be made public if Governor Murray of Oklahoma can drag out the secret. He has asked the senators and representatives in 33 states to join him in an attempt to secure statements from the Board. A statement in detail shud send the National Grain Corptn. racketeers into permanent exile.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat										
	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Chicago	57½	57½	59	61½	63	62	64¾	65½	66¾	66¾	66¾
*Winnipeg	56	57	59	59½	63½	66	63½	64	63¾	63¾	63¾
*Liverpool	61¾	61¾	62½	63¾	66	67½	65¾	68¾	68¾	69	67¾
Kansas City	50¾	50	52½	54	56	55	57½	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Minneapolis	69¾	69¾	71¾	73¾	75¾	74¾	77	78¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Duluth, durum	68¾	68¾	70¾	72	73¾	72¾	75¾	77	77¾	77¾	77¾
Omaha	51¾	51¾	55¾	55¾	57¾	56¾	58¾	56¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
St. Louis	57¾	57¾	59	61½	61½	60¾	62¾	64	64¾	65¾	66¾
Milwaukee	57¾	57¾	59¾	61	63	62	64¾	65¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
	Corn										
	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Chicago	38¾	39¾	40¾	41	41½	41¾	44¾	46¾	46¾	47	46¾
Kansas City	35¾	36¾	37¾	38¾	39¾	38¾	41¾	43¾	43¾	44¾	44¾
Omaha	33¾	34¾	35¾	36¾	37¾	37¾	39¾	42	42¾	43	43¾
St. Louis	37¾	39¾	40¾	41	41½	41¾	43¾	45¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Milwaukee	39	39¾	40¾	41	41½	41¾	44¾	46¾	46¾	47	47
	Oats										
	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Chicago	24¾	24½	25	25½	26	25½	26¾	27¾	27¾	26¾	28
Winnipeg	32¾	33	34¾	34¾	36	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35	34¾
Minneapolis	23¾	24	24½	24¾	25½	24¾	26	26¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
Milwaukee	24¾	24¾	24¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	26¾	27¾	27¾	27	28
	Rye										
	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Chicago	42	42	44½	44¾	45¾	44¾	47¾	49¾	50¾	54	56
Minneapolis	41¾	41	42¾	43¾	44¾	44¾	47¾	49¾	50¾	52¾	54¾
Winnipeg	41¾	42¾	44¾	46¾	47¾	46¾	49¾	50¾	50¾	53¾	55¾
Duluth	42	42¾	44¾	45¾	46¾	45¾	48	49¾	51¾	55¾	57
	Barley										
	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Minneapolis	36¾	36¾	37¾	37¾	38¾	37¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	50¾	41
Winnipeg	36¾	38¾	39¾	40¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	44¾	42¾	44¾	43¾

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore .....	.....	11,794	.....	.....
Chicago	630,000	376,000	38,000	524,000
Cincinnati	7,000	56,000	4,200	32,200
Duluth	100,276	306,005	162,200	77,005
Ft. William	120,670	1,250,761	.....	485,038
Indianapolis	6,000	55,500	4,500	12,000
Kansas City	13,500	39,000	13,500	25,500
Louisville	21,000	58,500	18,000	64,500
Milwaukee	4,500	21,000	6,100	27,450
Minneapolis	419,290	718,400	158,720	358,910
New York	10,200	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	7,000	79,800	2,800	85,400
Peoria	2,400	311,000	1,200	14,400
Portland, Ore. ....	.....	17,400	.....	.....
St. Joseph .....	.....	3,000	.....	1,500
St. Louis .....	.....	39,100	.....	14,300
Superior	131,767	69,554	193,112	78,545
Toledo	8,400	1,200	2,250	.....

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore .....	.....	66,229	.....	.....
Chicago	2,162,000	1,727,000	1,479,000	1,780,000
Cincinnati	174,000	262,000	142,000	254,000
Denver .....	.....	50,000	.....	10,000
Duluth	143,903	1,298,621	158,000	953,891
Ft. William	1,695,539	2,486,485	2,784,551	2,756,088
Indianapolis	96,000	176,000	4,000	4,000
Kansas City	1,402,000	648,000	1,464,000	564,000
Louisville	156,000	332,000	72,000	180,000
Milwaukee	186,000	230,000	204,000	270,000
Minneapolis	110,170	519,895	249,967	377,000
New Orleans	1,234,250	1,476,460	187,090	1,585,250
New York	38,931	40,000	52,153	14,847
Omaha	277,775	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	174,000	606,000	106,000	492,000
Portland, Ore.	154,800	397,800	235,800	257,400
Philadelphia	51,924	38,537	.....	.....
St. Joseph	26,600	146,300	34,488	26,942
St. Louis	248,000	294,000	48,000	94,000
Superior .....	.....	902,000	.....	1,049,400
Toledo	48,500	26,000	.....	.....
Wichita	94,673	305,056	167,837	622,079
.....	678,550	486,400	173,890	378,100
.....	.....	19,500	.....	12,000

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	7,484,000	5,340,000	3,813,000	2,593,000
Cincinnati	163,500	271,500	66,000	156,000
Duluth	9,400	111,841	.....	105,126
Ft. Worth	186,000	373,500	4,500	42,000
Indianapolis	1,503,000	1,569,000	1,113,000	1,006,500
Kansas City	632,500	1,237,500	108,000	714,000
Louisville	234,000	469,500	163,500	430,500
Milwaukee	423,280	790,320	198,000	713,625
Minneapolis	767,680	593,250	436,710	333,950
New Orleans	25,455	13,500	31,274	49,870
New York	68,679	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	882,000	1,374,800	816,200	1,120,000
Peoria	1,013,250	1,423,800	606,850	937,900
Philadelphia	17,156	145,937	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	104,400	102,500	36	.....
St. Joseph	379,500	493,500	207,000	342,000
St. Louis .....	.....	1,601,600	.....	852,700
San Francisco	37,500	64,785	.....	.....
Superior	10,827	122,736	.....	105,126
Toledo	87,500	120,000	6,520	13,360
Wichita	5,200	24,700	1,300	7,800

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	699,000	735,000	103,000	233,000
Cincinnati	3,200	54,400	.....	19,200
Denver .....	.....	153,600	.....	80,000
Duluth	204,239	761,034	198,519	432,509
Ft. William	448,462	2,736,296	800,364	1,855,238
Ft. Worth	27,200	156,800	12,800	9,600
Indianapolis .....	.....	15,000	.....	1,500
Kansas City	232,000	396,800	144,000	268,800
Louisville	4,000	8,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,692,635	1,195,838	201,500	413,850
Minneapolis	2,071,160	1,807,470	1,414,460	1,541,760
New York .....	.....	3,400	.....	10,000
Omaha	78,400	156,800	52,800	280,000
Peoria	300,600	319,200	40,600	88,200
Philadelphia	3,746	1,248	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	11,600	31,250	.....	.....
St. Joseph	5,250	36,750	.....	31,500
St. Louis .....	.....	275,200	.....	68,500
San Francisco	717,158	989,726	.....	1,106,945
Superior	51,564	433,876	135,000	392,600
Toledo	13,200	4,800	1,560	.....
Wichita .....	.....	81,900	.....	48,100

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Millers Ass'n reports that much more wheat than usual is moving west from Kansas and Nebraska as wheat prices are high in the intermountain states. Farmers are trucking wheat to the mines at Canon City, Colo., and exchanging it for coal on a basis of \$7 per ton for the coal and 43 cents per bushel for the wheat.

Kansas City, Mo.—On Oct. 22 the highest price since the middle of June was paid for fancy milling wheat on the Board of Trade, this city, at which time a car of Colorado wheat, testing 16.8% protein, was sold by the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co. to the Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co. at 69½¢ per bu., which was 24¢ over the December future. Another car of Texas wheat, testing 17% protein, was sold to the Uhlmann Grain Co. by the Mensendieck Co. at 69½¢ per bu.

New York, N. Y.—Pennrich & Co., Inc., peat moss dealers, have gone into involuntary bankruptcy, according to recent listing of a \$20,000 claim by Tortverwertung Poggenmoor Eduard Dyckerhoff Ges. M. B. H. of Poggenhagen, Germany.

Temporary reduction of the wheat duty is being agitated in Germany, to obtain supplies before the price goes higher. Present duty is equal to about \$1.80 a bu. on wheat and \$1.34 on rye. Professor Brandt of the Berlin agricultural school says Germany is short about 135 million bus. of cereals.

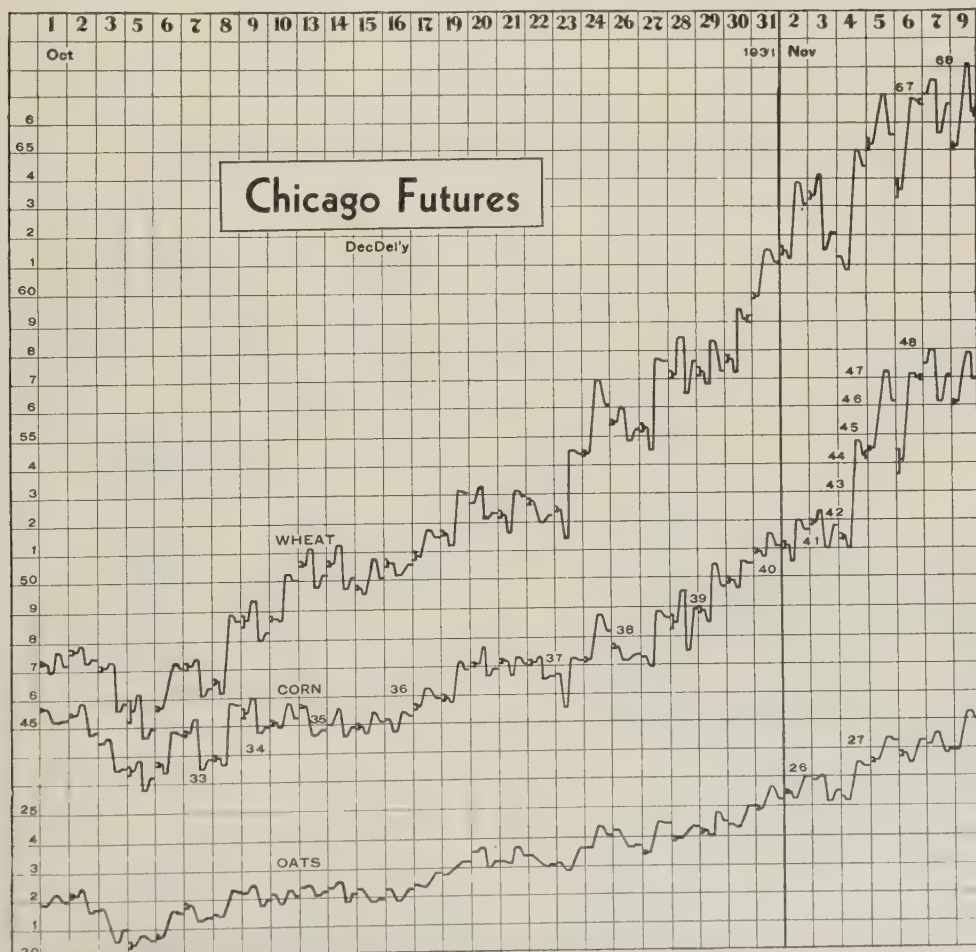
The Bull Market in Wheat

Nat C. Murray says that the season's high or low price for May wheat are rarely made in November or December. They are usually made either early in the season or late in the season. Thus in 42 years May made its season's high previous to Nov. 1 sixteen times and after Jan. 1 twenty-four times. In the 42 years it made its lows previous to Nov. 1 fifteen times and after Jan. 1, twenty-three times. In other words the market is apt to start too high early in the season and work lower or to start too low early in the season, and work higher. In the 42 years the season's high was made only once in November and its low three times in November. This year to date the season's high is in November.

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore ..	.....	396,898	.....	482,245
Chicago	2,126,000	757,000	2,045,000	2,194,000
Cincinnati ..	668,800	102,400	475,200	329,600
Denver .....	.....	513,800	.....	22,400
Duluth	4,973,837	8,273,023	4,823,103	7,884,831
Ft. William ..	27,089,704	29,733,238	23,192,623	36,609,464
Ft. Worth ..	856,800	294,000	2,058,000	310,800
Galveston ..	.....	1,968,900	.....	312,000
Houston .....	.....	620,000	.....	370,000
Indianapolis ..	355,000	296,000	322,000	493,000
Kans. City ..	6,980,800	4,460,800	7,167,700	3,743,480
Louisville ..	439,500	261,000	40,500	48,000
Milwaukee ..	2,079,000	254,100	2,174,843	35,650
Minneapolis ..	5,593,660	8,363,660	3,313,040	4,068,240
New Orleans ..	817,407	1,423,650	1,088,583	613,741
New York	7,657,477	.....	5,072,000	.....
Omaha	3,190,400	1,585,600	1,856,400	2,389,800
Peoria	111,000	151,200	102,000	102,000
Philadelphia ..	384,776	108,662	176,000	504,087
Portl'd, Ore.	2,656,400	2,804,300	4,258,181	3,469,258
St. Joseph ..	873,600	826,500	481,600	888,000
St. Louis .....	.....	2,037,000	.....	1,649,400
San Fran	743,500	455,500	.....	.....
Superior	3,348,011	5,455,657	3,562,289	4,861,713
Toledo	697,230	547,335	238,025	520,145
Wichita	2,785,500	1,032,000	2,367,000	991,500



The Wellington Terminal Elevator, Wellington, Kansas

The Wellington Terminal Elevator is located on the A. T. & S. F. Railroad approximately two miles east of the center of the City of Wellington, Kans., on a five acre tract of land owned by the elevator company.

The elevator is a reinforced concrete and steel structure consisting of a workhouse and a grain storage annex with a total bin capacity of one-half million bushels.

THE WORKHOUSE is 41 ft. long by 36' 9" wide and 181 ft. high, and contains 18 bins. Four of these bins are semi-circular and extend the full height of the workhouse up to the bin floor, each having a capacity of 9,250 bus. The other 14 bin spaces are typical workhouse bins with carload capacity or better. Of the 14 bin spaces, nine are divided at the cleaner floor providing nine carload capacity bins above and below the cleaning machinery, giving in effect 27 workhouse bins. The storage capacity of all the workhouse bins is 75,734 bus.

The elevator is so situated and has been designed so that grain can be received and loaded out on either side of the workhouse. At present there are only two tracks on one side of the workhouse only, and all grain is received and loaded out on that side. At present the house will receive 20 cars per day of ten hours and load out 30 cars simultaneously. When tracks are installed on the other side of the house, the handling capacity will be doubled.

A track shed 45 ft. long extends from the workhouse over both tracks. The shed has a reinforced concrete roof and copper bearing galvanized iron sides and ends.

The two elevator legs are equipped with 18", 7-ply leg belts and 16" x 8" No. 16 gauge "V" buckets on 12" centers. The leg belts run on 72" by 20" rubber covered head pulleys at a speed of 35 R. P. M. The legs are driven by 50 h.p., 1160 R. P. M. General Electric motors thru Link Belt herringbone gear, single reduction speed reducers and a second reduction consisting of steel bushed roller chains in dust and oil tight case. Each leg motor is equipped with a band brake back stop to prevent the leg from running backwards. The capacity of each leg is 8300 bus. per hour.

Each leg is equipped with a specially designed dust tight turnhead spout so that either leg can be discharged into either garner. Each of the reinforced concrete garnerers will hold 2500 bus.

The two Fairbanks type "S" grain hopper scales have steel hoppers 17 ft. in diameter. The capacity of each scale is 2500 bus. One of the above scales has the familiar counterpoise with weights and weight lifting device. The second scale is equipped with the new type full capacity type registering beam. This beam requires no weights and no weight lifting device. It requires only one operation to punch the weight on the ticket instead of two with the ordinary beam and weights.

The scale hoppers discharge to the workhouse bins and the storage bins thru telescoping trolley spouts. Each scale will discharge into every workhouse bin, every storage bin and both loading out spouts.

On the working floor of the workhouse, all interior workhouse bins are spouted by permanent overhead spouts into a steel mixing hopper. Each spout is equipped with a regulating valve for accurate mixing. This mixing hopper is practically dust tight and

its use greatly reduces the dust on the work floor. This hopper is arranged to spout to either one of the elevator boots. Grain passing thru the hopper can be mixed with grain from any storage tank in either boot or it can be used with one leg while grain from the storage is going to the other leg.

The cleaner floor situated midway between the work floor and the bin floor in the workhouse includes one No. 11 Eureka separator with Buhler patented drive and one No. 35 Eureka Horizontal Oat Clipper. Both of the above machines are armored, both are ball bearing throughout, and both are driven by Vetex rope drives. The cleaner is driven by a 10 h.p. motor and the clipper by a 50 h.p. motor.

Grain is unloaded from box cars with a double automatic power grain shovel. The loading out spout to track No. 1 used occasionally for transferring, is equipped with a flexible car loading spout. The spout to track No. 2 where practically all the loading out is done, is equipped with a bifurcated loading spout. At present all grain is received from cars on track No. 1 thru a gravity pit, but the elevator is so designed that unloading pits can be constructed later under both tracks if it is desired to do so. A ten-car capacity wire rope car puller with 25 h.p. hoist type motor is located in a car puller room below the track level and is arranged to pull cars on either track.

THE STORAGE ANNEX occupies a space 144' 6" long by 40' 2" wide. It is separated from the workhouse a distance of 4 ft. The annex consists of 12 cylindrical tanks 19' 4" in diameter by 104' deep, 10 outside pocket bins and 5 interstice bins the same depth. All bins are hoppers at an angle to insure self-cleaning, and all outside bins have outside wall manholes.

One important feature of the storage tank construction is the use of an expansion joint in all outside bins between the hopper fill slab and the tank wall. This joint is made

of a special compound and provides for a limited amount of expansion and contraction either in the bin wall or in the hopper fill slab without throwing excessive stress into the wall. Many concrete tanks are said to have been damaged in the past by expansion and contraction at this point and the expansion joint is expected to eliminate this difficulty. The designers of this elevator have used this type of joint in a number of elevators in the past three years with excellent results.

The tanks are supported on a single slab foundation with a large and well ventilated tunnel under the tanks to accommodate the basement draw-off belt. The top distributing belt is located in a reinforced concrete Texas gallery with large window area for light and ventilation. The receiving and shipping belts are 30" wide.

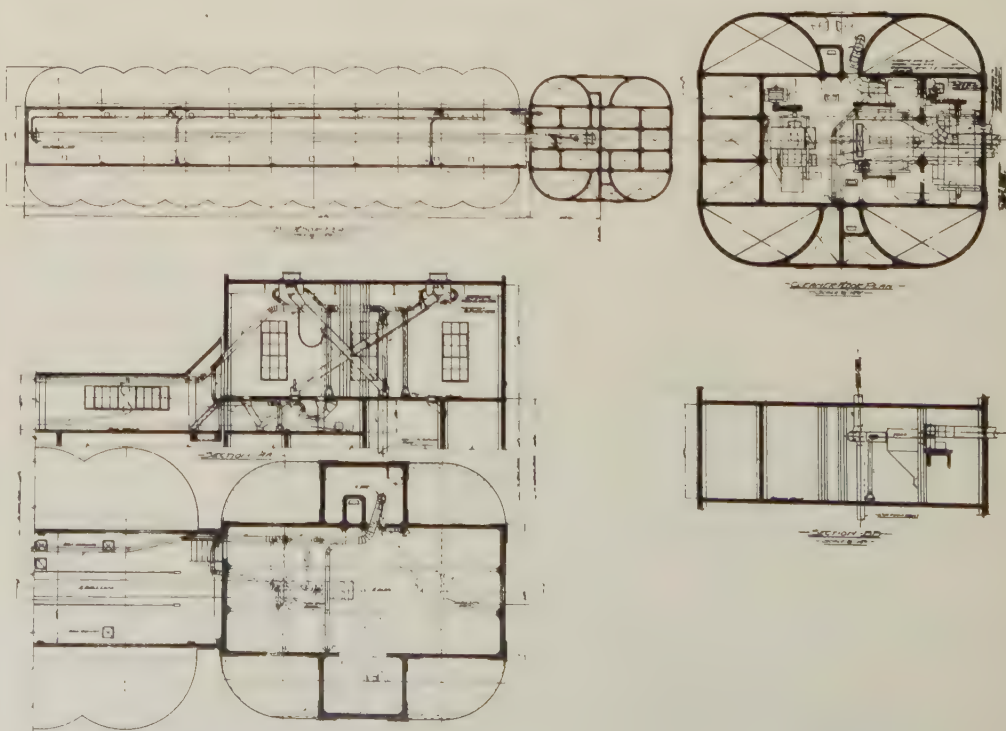
The elevator is designed conveniently to accommodate additional grain storage units, grain drier, etc. Space is provided on the cleaner floor for additional cleaning machinery.

Contracts for the construction of the elevator were awarded late in April. The elevator was completed and ready for operation early in August. The construction contract was awarded to Chalmers & Borton. A complete dust collecting system has been installed in the elevator by The Day Company.

The tracings reproduced herewith show a general outline of the dust collecting equipment installed.

This is a single fan unit, the fan and grain trap being located on the cleaner floor and discharging to dust separator located over dust house about fifty feet from the workhouse. Suction is provided in basement at all of the draw-off spout loaders, these branch hoods being arranged with automatic closing and opening valves, suction at the top and bottom of the shipping belt discharge and suction on the two elevator boots.

On the bin floor suction hoods are provided for the stationary belt loader and a tailing hood at the discharge of this belt. Two suction hoods at the turn heads below scale hopper are also provided. The rest of the system consists of floor sweeps at convenient intervals throughout the workhouse and in the storage gallery and tunnel. The



Plans Bin Floor, Spout Floor and Cleaner Floor Dust Collecting System of Wellington Terminal Elevator, Wellington, Kan.

system is operated by a slow speed high efficiency fan, direct connected to a 20 h.p. totally enclosed motor.

This system should maintain exceptionally good atmospheric conditions throughout the elevator. The most essential part being the automatic suction in the basement tunnel which otherwise would not be well ventilated and would be subject to more or less dusty conditions.

The elevator is driven by electric power, there being ten 440 volt General Electric motors with a total h.p. of 237½. All motors are totally enclosed fan cooled type except the 50 h.p. leg motors which are pipe ventilated.

Electric signals have been provided for convenience in receiving and loading out grain. The signal system and the lighting system are dust and vapor proof throughout.

A 14" channel frame employees belt elevator has been installed to operate between the work floor and the machinery floor.

In addition to the elevator proper, the plant includes an office building with ample quarters for the superintendent's office, an office for the State Grain Inspection Department and ample room with lockers, showers, and toilets for the workmen; also, a millwright's shop and a dust collecting and sacking plant. The elevator was designed by and construction work was carried on under the supervision of Horner & Wyatt.

The elevator is under lease and is operated by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., who maintain an up-town branch office in Wellington with private wires to Kansas City. Price Feunquay is in charge of the Wellington office. The active partners in the firm are J. J. Wolcott, W. B. Lincoln and Gunnard Johnson.

Pool elevators in Canada are handling their former percentage of the crop; but members are pooling less than 5 per cent of their wheat.

Iowa Local Meetings Discuss Credit Conditions

Local meetings of grain dealers at three points in northwestern Iowa were held last week under the auspices of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to discuss local problems and book accounts. Each was begun as a social gathering, so the dealers could become better acquainted with each other. A good dinner makes a man feel more expansive and more at friends with everyone else. Accordingly there was a dinner in each case. Two of the meetings are here reported.

Rockwell City

About 30 grain dealers attended the district meeting at Rockwell City, held in the Brower Hotel, Nov. 2.

A dinner was served at 7:15 p. m., this consisting of soup, roast pork, mashed potatoes, scalloped corn, jello, hot rolls, coffee, and the finest pumpkin pie, garnished with whipped cream, that a hungry man ever ate.

D. O. MILLIGAN, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Des Moines, presided. He called for crop reports from those in attendance.

EARL GALBRAITH, vice-pres. of the Ass'n, Sac City, explained a credit ass'n to which he belonged. This helps him by giving information regarding the debts and credit standing of farmers and local people with whom he does business, helping materially in showing to whom he may safely extend credit.

Likewise it keeps him informed on new people moving into the territory, who may become customers.

The service costs him \$25 per year at present, but Mr. Galbraith says it acts like

a mutual company and this he expects to be the maximum charge.

AMONG those in attendance were O. W. Kimmer and Joe Johnson, Adaza; D. O. Milligan and Jack Westerfield, Des Moines; Lee Davis and H. H. Grove, Farnhamville; A. G. Torkelson and L. H. Burleson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Frank Fitzgerald, R. C. Pierce, E. L. Dwyer, C. A. Bulpitt, and E. J. Glentzer, Fort Dodge; C. W. Edginton, and G. F. Neel, Gilmore City; L. A. Douglas, E. W. Bailey & Co., Humboldt; V. Riedemiller, Lavinia; H. Bales, Lohrville; E. A. and Frank Beneke, Palmer; Pat Brown, Richards; Earl Galbraith, Sac City.

Credit goes to Earl Stotts, local broker at Rockwell City, for the dinner he arranged at the hotel. Everyone present enjoyed it.

Storm Lake

Fully 40 grain dealers were present at the Storm Lake local meeting, held in the Christian Church, on Nov. 3.

The ladies of the Church served a chicken dinner at 7 o'clock p. m., with second helpings of fried chicken as well as all the side dishes and dessert.

D. O. MILLIGAN, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, presided. Discussion was entertained covering new corn yields, test weights, moisture tests and handling; oat stocks in the elevators in comparison to last year; and the bidding of drought stations for local grain.

EARL GALBRAITH, discussed the credit ass'n to which he belongs, repeating what he had to say at Rockwell City.

C. E. Lawry and J. M. Smith, local representatives of James E. Bennett & Co., and Lamson Bros. & Co., respectively, received due commendation for the handsome dinner they arranged, so well enjoyed by each present.

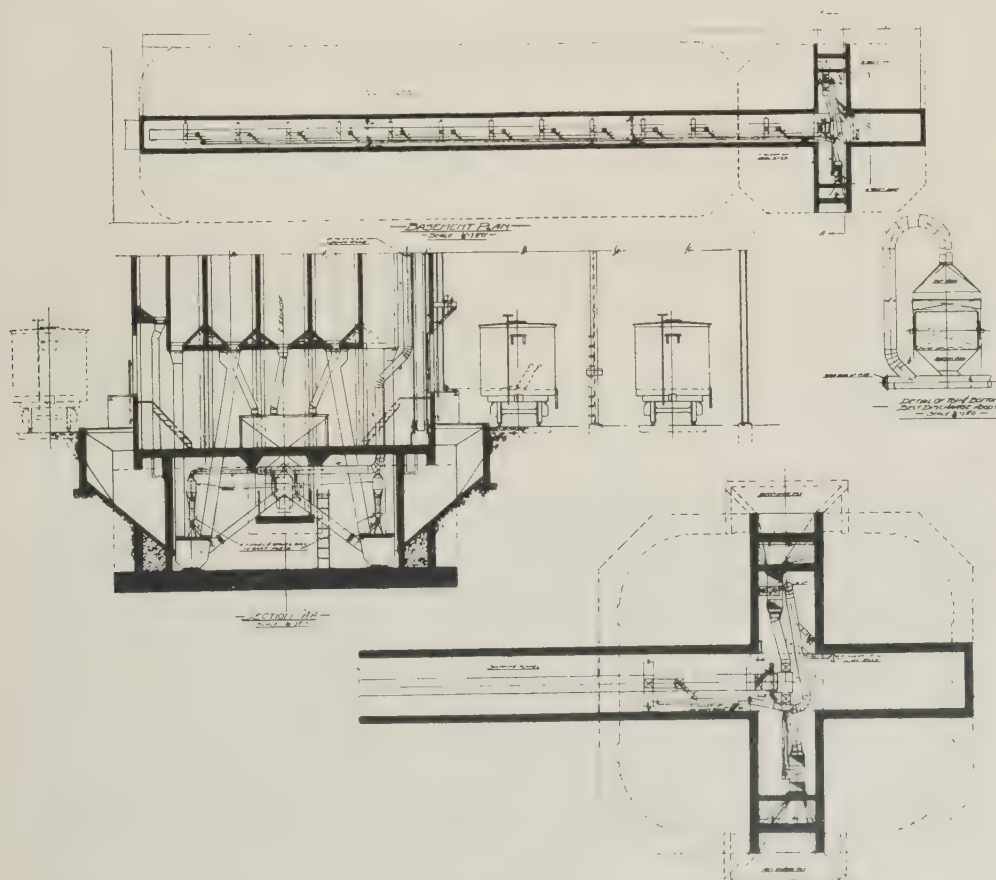
AMONG those present were R. Stewardson, Arthur; Robert Carter and Mr. Schuelke, Alta; A. Hermstead, Cornell; D. O. Milligan and J. Westerfield, Des Moines; Wm. Jackson, Early; L. Wilde, Fonda; A. G. Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge; H. Engelman and G. R. Spurgeon, Galva; L. Douglas, E. W. Bailey & Co., Humboldt; F. C. Bitter, Langdon; Mr. Black, Nemaha; Frank Hocum and Frank Pierce, Newell; A. L. Traeder, Odebolt; R. E. Horton and Perry Pearson, Pocahontas; A. L. Anderson, Rossie; Earl Tongate, Rembrandt; Wm. Galbraith, Earl Galbraith and Mr. Waisner, Sac City; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; Sam Eastlack, Schaller; and Wilbur Dougherty, Varina.

Algona

The Algona meeting was held in the Odd Fellows Hall, Thursday evening, Nov. 5, where the 30 delegates in attendance enjoyed a dinner of roast pork and the customary side dishes. D. O. Milligan, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, presided.

A new point entered into the discussion, when the trade conference ended. It was the crop of pheasants, on which the open season was scheduled to begin the next day. Art Murray of Bancroft, disappointed the delegates with an opinion that there was but half a crop of birds.

Among those present were A. Anderson and W. C. Walker, Bode; Wm. Spangler and Chas. Castle, Britt; A. Murray, Bancroft; D. O. Milligan and Jack Westerfield, Des Moines; Mr. Kane, Emmetsburg; A. G.



Basement Plan Dust Collecting System, Wellington Terimnal Elevator, Wellington, Kan.

Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Peral Boret, Fort Dodge; R. Ried, Hobarton; L. Douglas, E. W. Bailey & Co., Humboldt; A. Schissel, Lakota; Harley Ward, Mallard; Mr. Hoff, Plum Creek; Jas. Elder, Swea City; Henry Kunz, Wesley.

Northwestern Iowa Crop Reports

Crop reports given from the various stations represented at the three meetings averaged up as follows:

Adaza—New corn yielding an average of 35 bus., testing 57 lbs. per bu. Some worm damage. None handled so far.

Algona—Yields will run 35 to 40 bus. and grade Nos. 3 and 4.

Alta—New corn averaging 26 or 27 bu. yields. None handled.

Arthur—New corn of good quality, yielding 40 to 60 bus. per acre.

Bancroft—Yields of new corn are about 40 bus.; grades average No. 3. Some worm damage but this will be blown out when shelled.

Bode—South of town yields will be 7 to 20 bus.; north they will run 30 to 40. Crop is spotted.

Britt—New corn will average 35 bus. to the acre. None handled so far.

Cora—Average yields on corn are running 40 bus. Quality is good. A few more oats are in store than last year.

Cornell—New corn crop very light, some yields being as low as 2 and 3 bus. per acre. It will all be used locally.

Early—Yields running 35 to 40 bus. per acre. None handled. Oats in storage about the same as last year.

Emmetsburg—New corn is of good quality and yielding 30 to 50 bus.

Farnhamville—New corn crop is poor, running from 2 to 50 bus. per acre with an average of 20. Quality is fair.

Fonda—Corn is averaging 40 bus. per acre. Elevators are carrying a little more oats than a year ago.

Fort Dodge—New corn is of good quality. Yields are from 25 to 45 bus. Some worm damage.

Galva—New corn producing an average of 25 bus. Most of it will be used locally.

Gilmore City—New corn is very spotted, with yields averaging 25 bus. Some worm damage.

Hobarton—Yields are running 27 to 75 bus. About 50% of the husking is done.

Lakota—New corn is averaging 40 bus. and is good quality.

Langdon—The new corn crop is short. Oat stocks are the same as last year.

Lavinia—New corn is producing 25 to 45 bus. Quality is good.

Lone Rock—Yields are running 30 to 55 bus. per acre. Husking is half done.

Mallard—Yields are from 20 to 40 bus.

Nemaha—Corn is running from 35 to 40 bus. Farmers are holding for a better price.

Newell—Yields on corn are running from 35 to 40 bus. Quality is good. Oat stocks are smaller than a year ago.

Odebolt—The new corn is very good, yielding 60 to 70 bus. Oat stocks are a third what they were last year.

Palmer—Yields of new corn are from 25 to 30 bus. Quality is fair to good.

Paton—We have a poor crop of new corn.

Plum Creek—One of our farmers is getting 80 bus. to the acre, but this is the highest of which we've heard.

Pocahontas—The new crop of corn west of town is running from 40 to 50 bus.; south it averages 25 bus. and grades No. 3. Elevator oat stocks are 40% of last year.

Rembrandt—New corn is of fair quality, yielding 35 bus. per acre. None bought so far.

Rossie—Yields of new corn as low as 2 bus. and go as high as 50. Very spotted.

Richards—New corn is averaging 30 bus. Quality is 20% lower than a year ago.

Rockwell City—Yields of corn are from 20 to 25 bus. Some worm damage.

Sac City—Quality of new corn is good, and yields run from 40 to 45 bus. This is a little better than last year. It grades 3 and 4.

Schaller—New corn is fair, but better than expected a little earlier.

Sherwood—Yields on corn are from 20 to 45 bus. Quality fair. None handled so far.

Sioux Rapids—New corn is producing 30 to 50 bus. west of town. North, both quality and yields are poor.

Storm Lake—Yields of new corn average 30 bus.

Swea City—New corn is producing 35 to 40 bus. to the acre.

Varina—South, west, and north of town corn is yielding 40 bus.; east it is running 25.

Wesley—From 20 to 45 bus. to the acre is being harvested from new corn. None handled yet.

Nebraska Ass'n Reviews Growth and Benefits to the Trade

Growth and interest in ass'n activities were manifest at the third annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n in spite of conditions that have meant losses in membership to many ass'ns of long standing. Maybe it is because the Nebraska Ass'n is young and still climbing toward its possibilities. Even so the grain dealers of the "Cornhusker" State and the officers of the ass'n deserve commendation for the increase in membership to 160 in spite of economic conditions which have forced some to drop from the ranks.

The convention was covered in two sessions, Nov. 3 and 4, at the Fontenelle Hotel, popular hostelry at Omaha, Neb. Arrangements were made by members of the Omaha Grain Exchange. The morning of the first day was devoted to gathering of delegates, visiting on the Grain Exchange floor, and registration at the desk where Harry Lehr of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., wrote down the names and passed out the badges.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The first session was called to order at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon with Pres. E. L. Brown, Chester, in the chair.

Invocation was pronounced by Dr. Frank A. Hosmer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Omaha.

PRES. BROWN: We feel that we are particularly fortunate in holding our annual meeting at Omaha this year. Country dealers are anxious to get in closer touch with the grain receivers who serve us, and develop that spirit of mutual understanding which benefits both.

This meeting is tinged with more than ordinary importance under present conditions. With which I introduce you to the inspiration of Mayor R. L. Metcalfe, of this fair convention city.

OMAHA'S WELCOME

MAYOR METCALFE: I am pleased to extend the welcome of this city to you men who represent the enterprise which bears so great a part in making Omaha the city it is. Someone has said "Destroy the cities and they will grow up again under the commercial influence of the products of our farms; destroy the farms and grass will grow between the paving blocks in the streets of our cities."

Fear is the basis of our present commercial worries. Those who have refuse to spend, and those who haven't, can't. When fear is gone the commercial machinery will move again and prosperity will return.

Our country has been first in the development of inventions and new machinery with which to produce. But we have not progressed equally well in finding economical means of distribution which will permit all of the people to enjoy the benefits of the inventions.

Suggestions about destroying surpluses cannot lead to beneficial end. We have not too much. What we need is better distribution.

Macdonald in England is a shining example of the kind of men we need in government; men with the courage to throw away their political aspirations for the benefit of their country.

Optimism is present today. We will emerge from the present state of commercial depression as we have from similar conditions in the past. The rising price of wheat is like

a banner of courage inspiring the people.

W. DALE CLARK, pres. Omaha Chamber of Commerce, added his welcome to that of the Mayor, and called attention to the Ak-Sar-Ben livestock, horse show and rodeo, an annual Omaha feature.

F. C. KROTTER, Palisade, expressed the appreciation of the Ass'n, and continued: Omaha's growth was not made possible thru the assistance of government. It came from individual efforts on the part of enterprising citizens, with the will to do things, and the courage to stick to their job regardless of temporary setbacks. Because of its citizens Nebraska and Omaha have prospered.

It would seem we have had enough of experiments that attempt to ignore the law of supply and demand. It might be well to get back to the almost forgotten idea of holding our expenses within our means, and electing statesmen to office, instead of the class of politicians whose acts are governed by their probable effect at the next election.

The mounting cost of government will be helped when the many thousands of bureaucrats are returned home to learn by practical experience how to eradicate cockle burrs, mites in chicken coops, and barberry bushes instead of trying to tell the farmers what to do.

PRES. BROWN: A. H. Bewsher has been appointed discussion leader. If any of you have any suggestion on discussions you want brought up, hand them to him and the subjects will be broached.

PRES. BROWN read his annual address, from which we take the following:

Pres. E. L. Brown's Address

It has apparently been my lot to be the Pres. of your Ass'n during the last part of the worst economic decline modern history has recorded. I am optimistic enough to believe that the coming year for my successor will show a turn for the better. The worst is nearly over, and better times are at hand. Our troubles having commenced at the beginning of the decline in prices, we are to be among the first to enjoy the benefits of change.

A portrayal of present economic conditions is sufficient to explain why growth and progress of our Ass'n has been slow. However, the gain has been gratifying, and the good will of even those who have felt they could not afford to join with us has been most encouraging. When we compare our membership with other organizations that have been in existence for many years we should be well pleased with our success.

We have even greater reason to be satisfied when we remember that our Government, thru its designated representatives, has been engaged in a most ruthless campaign to destroy every trade organization outside of the one they have created.

Our government, founded upon the principle of assisting the individual by protecting and safeguarding his endeavors, now confronts us with a changed attitude. Governmental regulation finally grew into governmental dictation, and now the individual finds his government engaged in private enterprise on a basis that is ruinous. He may not feel its terrible competition today, but he realizes it may come tomorrow.

Our government has itself become the victim of a cancerous growth whose fibrous roots are threatening its very life. Our forefathers sacrificed themselves in the service of their government. Today, the government is being sacrificed for the personal gain of those in control. Bureaus and new departments are being created at an alarming rate and henchmen of the politicians in power are given the positions. These Bureaus expand their own work and scope until the Government payroll is enormous.

Regulation was not enough. It was finally expanded to supervision, and now it has entered the commercial field to compete with its own citizens. We were not concerned

when it entered the printing field, the banking business and the parcel post. We were not aroused when by its cut throat competition it nearly drove the express companies out of business. But we now see its meaning when it uses our own money to compete with us in the grain business.

We are awakened to a realization that its entry into the commercial field is a violation of the early principles and that a continued expansion means the destruction of our early form of government. Some have said it is a trend toward socialism, but that cannot be, because all of those activities indicate a usurpation of powers that have been acquired. It is more nearly like the Communism as practised in Russia, and few Americans can read of conditions in that country and be willing that we continue our course in that direction.

We must make the members of Congress, of our own state legislatures and all executive officers, understand that the government must reverse its course, get out of private business and stay out. More than that, regulatory laws must assist those affected rather than handicap them. To accomplish all this we grain dealers should talk with our friends, more especially the farmers, and urge them also to bring pressure to bear on legislative members. Recent activities show clearly that those who formerly pretended to represent the farmer were in reality seeking their own gain. As proof, we find a goodly proportion on some branch of the Farm Board payroll, and others with reward in political currency.

The Agricultural Marketing Act is one of the worst failures of our nation, yet these same farm saviours will be so active in Congress next month that instead of giving it the burial the people desire, it will be dressed up in a new suit of clothes and they will continue to draw their monthly check indirectly from the public treasury.

The Farm Board is a child and only exhibits the traits it inherited from its parents. Its conception was in the minds of self-seeking farm organizers, and politicians who sought personal gain. I dislike the child but my resentment is against the parents. Our efforts must be directed at them.

Our Legislative Com'te during the last session of the Legislature was able to secure the repeal of that vicious State Warehouse Law and to substitute in its place one quite similar to the former law. I believe the dealers are satisfied with it and we have the satisfaction of knowing that we are saving the expense of at least one political job in the state house.

Scale Inspection: Repeated efforts to secure beneficial changes in scale inspection have met with no success. Our Com'te asked for competent men equipped with trucks and ample test weights in order that our heavy duty scales might be accurately inspected, but our request was denied. It is recognized that proper inspection is impossible under present methods, and a continuation will never be satisfactory. We can expect no improvement so long as Governors are privileged to use the place to pay political debts and appoint men who have no knowledge of the scale business. I hope the next Com'te will be more successful.

District and group meetings have been held, and competitive conditions greatly improved. We are endeavoring to erase all factional distinctions and have the dealers meet their common problems in a friendly and cooperative spirit. In this state approximately one-third of the elevators are local independents, one-third farmers organizations, and the other third line elevators and mills. Their problems are almost identical, and this Ass'n knows of no reason

why we should make any discrimination in our efforts in their behalf. This is a subject of vital importance to the trade and I hope you will talk with our Sec'y and arrange for meetings in your region.

I have been very appreciative of the loyalty and cooperation of the fine men who have willingly given of their time and ability to meet the problems that have arisen. It has been a pleasure to be associated with them. Especially must I mention our Sec'y Campbell. Confronted with all the obstacles of declining prices, mental as well as financial depression, and adverse Governmental activities, he has kept up his enthusiasm and zeal and worked constantly for the advancement of the Ass'n.

The gloom of the present year is mainly one of dollars. The honor and integrity of the world remains untarnished.

Intensified by the world-wide depression the spirit of brotherhood among nations has made a pronounced advance and they are eagerly joining hands with a desire for helpfulness. This is evident in international circles and is true in civic and commercial life. This is our greatest guarantee for the future.

Pres. Brown's address was followed by the appointment of com'tes

RESOLUTIONS: F. C. Krotter, Palisade, chairman; John R. Jirson, Morrill; Geo. Stites, Union; F. C. Bell, Omaha; and Gerald Ehrenberger, Columbus.

NOMINATIONS: C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, chairman; G. E. Stepanek, David City; R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City; H. A. Butler, Omaha; W. W. Naylor, Chadron; Ross Magowan, Gordon.

AUDITING: C. G. Crittenden, Lincoln, chairman; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; B. W. Larson, Kimball.

BOOSTER: Frank Meade, W. D. Hart, and A. W. Campbell, Omaha; C. B. Callaway, Fairbury; E. S. Young, Lyman.

INCREASED SITE RENTALS

PRES. BROWN: Among our present problems is a disposition on the part of railroads to increase rents on elevator sites.

Activity is now manifest in Kansas, where in one instance the railroad raised the rent from \$10 to \$36 a year. This the elevator company refused to pay. The matter was taken up with the state utilities commission, which set a date for a hearing. The hearing was attended, in the town of the controversy, by high-priced attorneys representing the railroad.

The activities of our elevators are being reduced by the cross country movement of grain in trucks, moving between the heavy crop sections and the drought sections. This is due to the 10 cents per cwt. minimum rate initiated by the railroads and made effective Aug. 1. Our elevators cannot stand railroad rental increases, for which reason we have appointed a com'te, E. M. Kuhl, Ashland, and Ed. Weeth, Gretna, to work with you on such problems.

HUGH A. BUTLER, Omaha, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, addressed the dealers on the importance of banding together in ass'ns, and the effects

of legislation on business and taxes. His interesting remarks appear elsewhere in this number.

J. A. LITTLE, Lincoln, attorney, discussed the effect of the new freight rate structure on Nebraska grain shippers, calling attention to the destruction of inter-market movement of grain by elimination of free transit privileges. His address is quoted elsewhere in this number.

EXTENDING GRADING INFORMATION

HARRY R. CLARK, chief grain inspector at the Omaha Grain Exchange: During the past three years the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Omaha Grain Exchange have worked together to bring you grading information at local meetings held at various points about the state.

Now we are planning an extension of this education so that it may be more beneficial to you. It includes a railroad car which will be fitted with complete grading equipment as used in a terminal market, and large samples of all types, grades, varieties, classes and mixtures of wheat found in the territory that will be covered. Equipment will be such that you can do the grading and separating yourself under the direction of an instructor during the one day stands. This should materially aid in purchasing during the following season.

In territory where corn, oats and barley are raised samples will be available on all grades of these grains.

The Union Pacific and Burlington railroads have been approached and asked to cooperate by furnishing a car and transportation. While they have not definitely agreed, their reaction has been encouraging.

The tentative plans call for the trip to begin in April, going westward from Omaha over the Burlington to Sterling, Colo., then north to Sidney, Neb., and back over the Union Pacific. If the trip is successful we plan to include the northern part of the state the following year.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Grain Exchange Banquet

Visiting delegates and their friends were tendered a splendid banquet and entertainment at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening in the ball room of the Fontenelle Hotel, thru courtesy of the Omaha Grain Exchange. The room was filled almost to overflowing, so that extra tables had to be set up. All enjoyed a feast and cigars topped off the meal.

When the dessert was served the entertainment was begun. This consisted of the "Omaha" song, sung by the peerless quintette of the Exchange, Ray Sage, Bernie Holmquist, Ole Brewick, Dudley Aller and Lawrence Dodds, with Miss Dorothy Johnson at the piano. Applause was loud and long and was rewarded with the "Greeting Song to Nebraska Grain Dealers," specially written for the occasion by the Exchange's leading composers, John Hedelund and Dudley Aller.

HUGH A. BUTLER of the Exchange was toastmaster. The songs over, he briefly introduced leading lights of the Ass'n, asking each to stand in turn so the delegates could familiarize themselves with their appearance. A clever introduction of the speaker of the evening followed.

WALTER L. PIERPOINT, Omaha advertising man, is opposed to the increasing taxes with which this country is becoming burdened. Likewise he is opposed to the increasing encroachment of government in fields of private endeavor, where it wastes public monies in inefficient efforts to create services that no one wants. Even in the services that are wanted government ineffi-



Front row, left to right: J. N. Campbell, Omaha, sec'y-treas.; E. L. Brown, Chester, and C. G. Crittenden, Lincoln, directors.
Back row: H. E. Day, North Platte, pres.; Ross Magowan, Gordon; Gerald Ehrenberger, Columbus; F. C. Krotter, Palisade, and Ed Kuhl, Ashland, directors.

Officers and Directors, Nebraska Ass'n

ciency caused by selfish politicians results in unwarranted waste and extravagance.

Mr. Pierpoint has no axe to grind, and is not connected with the grain trade. We quote him elsewhere in this number.

The banquet and entertainment were brought to an early close for the benefit of those who wished to take in the theatres, or enjoy the horse show and rodeo at the Ak-Sar-Ben live stock exposition.

Wednesday Morning Session

The second session was called to order at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning in the convention hall of the Fontenelle Hotel, with Pres. Brown in the chair.

SEC'Y J. N. CAMPBELL, Omaha, read his annual report, covering the activities of the ass'n during the past year. This follows:

Sec'y Campbell's Report

All the dire anticipations of last spring based on the condition of the world markets and the immense wheat crop coming to maturity have been more than realized. The Farm Board assumption of Jovian power to control prices has added to the chaos amidst which our agriculturists are compelled to suffer in efforts to relieve conditions.

The Board marched in the van of desolation. Its thunderbolts have almost destroyed the citadels of those whom it was supposed to help. It, more than any other agency, is to blame for the havoc in business. It trifled in a portentous way with world moving factors and set off the bombs of antagonism which have exploded in every country with which we have been doing business. It has resulted in devastation in our markets with farm products selling at the lowest basis known in the last half century.

It is inconceivable that this monstrosity in the grain business shall be allowed to continue its depredations, encouraged to still further multiply its errors by acts of congress in furnishing them more funds out of a depleted treasury.

The dry hot summer which was devastating to crops and the continual decline of the wheat price made it seem unwise to carry on an active campaign for membership thru the summer. We thought it best to conserve the resources of the ass'n pending the return of more favorable conditions.

The unparalleled low price of all grains has forced the dealers to cut handling margins below a fair return even when combined with practice of stringent economy. Your officers appreciate the situation and have held expenses to a minimum to insure no deficit at the end of the year. For protective and progressive purposes, I believe all will agree with me, that it is necessary that this ass'n be maintained in the highest degree of efficiency and to this end we solicit your active support.

If prospects are favorable next spring for fairly good crops and economic conditions continue to improve, we believe there should be a thoro canvass of the state for membership. Many local meetings should help to promote harmony.

During May, June and July of this year we attended twelve meetings. Twenty new names were enrolled on our membership list. There have been four resignations. Our members number 160. This should be and can be increased to 250 if diligent effort is made.

In order to put out timely information and stimulate the interest in the activities of the Ass'n, since the meeting last year we have put out seven bulletins, to a mailing list including about 100 complimentary names besides our regular members. We believe this an important phase of the work and we welcome suggestions from all dealers as to the subject matter for such bulletins.

Last June we subscribed for an affiliate membership with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at an expense of \$1 each for the paid up members of our Ass'n, who were not already enrolled as direct members of the National.

Group Meetings: We cannot too highly commend the plan of group conferences. This is where a number of dealers from towns in the same section of the state form a local ass'n, inviting all dealers for monthly conferences on business conditions and trade practices.

The contacts made at such gatherings inspire mutual respect. It keeps competition on a healthy basis. The exchange of information leads to economics in operation and uniformity in grain grading under the federal standards. Such groups are operating at Hebron, North Platte, Scottsbluff and Chadron. Others should be organized. Your

officers and directors will afford all the assistance possible in organizing groups and maintaining interest in the meetings.

The Directory: The first issue of the annual directory entailed an extra amount of work. A list of prospective advertisers was compiled. To many of these we had to furnish assurance of circulation of the booklet. Give them full information about our new organization, its antecedents and expectancy and the number and names of members. We are glad to report they rallied to our support quite liberally and enabled us to make the enterprise a success.

We had been at work compiling the list of dealers for more than a year, but even so, no doubt the lists are not entirely accurate. We solicit corrections. Current changes are taking place in ownership and names and we ask that these be reported to us as an aid in making the 1932 directory more complete. The directory affords a valuable reference for trade rules governing the grain business and contains our Articles of Ass'n.

When grains slumped to unprecedented values we thought it best to refrain from any activities in the field thru the summer and fall and curtail expenditures in order to avoid a deficit, it being apparent that traveling over the state soliciting membership and making collections would hardly yield enough returns to pay expenses. If those members in arrears will pay up at least in part, it will supply the funds that will be needed to prosecute the work of the ass'n through the winter.

The Treas.'s report showed the Ass'n in good financial order:

TREAS.'S REPORT

Balance on hand 10-28-30.....	\$ 167.91	
Receipts, advertising, sales of directory, fees and dues.....	1809.20	
Expenses		
J. N. Campbell, sec'y, salary	\$1225.00	
Refund membership fee to B. J. O'Dowd.....	15.00	
Office expense, traveling expense, envelopes, stamps, etc.	466.95	
Balance on hand 11-3-31.	270.16	
	\$1977.11	\$1977.11

SEC'Y CAMPBELL: If all of the delinquent dues would be paid it would supply sufficient funds to carry on the work of the ass'n during the winter. As it is we are laying somewhat dormant until greater prosperity comes to the grain trade.

A. H. BEWSHER: I would suggest that you assess your dues quarterly instead of annually as is now done. A company does not mind payment of a small check often nearly as much as for the entire amount in one lump.

The suggestion is further made that the ass'n appoint a com'te for special work on farmers elevators so as to increase the membership from this division of the country elevator class.

Line companies should pay a scale rate for each house. The ass'n works in the benefit of every country elevator and if a company has two houses it receives proportionately more benefit than if it has only one.

THE LATER suggestion was tabled for action by the Board of Directors. The former was put in the form of a resolution and adopted.

PRES. BROWN: Nebraska has 1175 country elevators. These are divided into 402 independent houses, 304 line houses, 104 mill elevators, 229 farmers cooperatives, 99 farmers unions, and 37 farmers equities. Roughly, the independents, the farmers, and the line houses and mills, hold equal prominence in the grain trade of the state. Our membership should reflect this condition.

THE RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, one at a time;

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

AGRICULTURAL MARKET ACT

The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n being in entire accord with the efforts of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n looking to the relief of agriculture, hereby reaffirm its declaration of principles adopted at its national convention in Houston, Tex., last month as follows:

THE NEBRASKA Grain Dealers Ass'n is heartily in favor of and will give its earnest support to anything that promises to bring real prosperity to the farm industry.

For more than 10 years the condition of agriculture has been the subject of debate in and out of congress. One and only one scheme has been proposed for its amelioration. The members of the ass'n have persistently and consistently opposed any Government-erected, Government-sponsored instrumentality of commerce. Never has it opposed and it does not now oppose, any voluntary agricultural ass'n, organization, or business facility based upon its own capital and enterprise.

WE ASSERT that the Agricultural Marketing Act, politically created, politically operated, is unsound in principle and dangerous in practice, not only to the business of this nation whose rights it seeks to destroy but to the very interests it seeks to aggrandize.

Already the workings of the Agricultural Marketing Act have been disastrous to agriculture. Its difficulties have been multiplied and its sufferings have been intensified. Great as may be the abilities; honest as may be the efforts; diligent as may be the labors; bold as have been the acts of the Farm Board, not a single success can, by any stretch of the imagination, be ascribed to it. With a half-billion dollars of Government money; with the power and prestige of the national government; with ample time in which to test the effectiveness of the Act, every result proves how utterly futile has been the effort of government farm relief; how unwise and impossible is any such attempt to substitute arbitrary values for those established by economic law.

THIS CLASS legislation cannot be justified by any achievement but merits condemnation and repeal, not only because it utterly fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed but because of the injustice it perpetrates upon every citizen of this country and because it undermines every conception of individual enterprise and initiative.

All engaged in the competitive system of commerce bitterly resent the activities of government agencies operating contrary to all the traditions and principles of this country. Business men know that they can not successfully meet the competition of the government. They have to absorb their losses out of their own resources while the government absorbs the losses of its agencies out of the resources of its citizens thru the taxing power. The business of marketing agricultural products can no more exist part government, part private, than this country could exist half slave, half free.

We commend all fair and lawful efforts of other organizations to eliminate the government from private business and hereby endorse the principles and purpose of the Federation of American Business as expressed in its slogan, "Get the Government out of Private Business."

MARKET UPTURN

WHEREAS, the trend of the market for grain products has greatly strengthened by very much altered condition of the growing crop both at home and abroad and also by the feeling of the grain trade and public generally that the prices prevailing were not justified by present conditions.

RESOLVED, that we the members of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, hail this evidence of returning confidence as being fully justified and well grounded and pledge our support to all measures which may be taken further to improve conditions consistent with a full and free play of the fundamental law of supply and demand.

GRAIN WAREHOUSE LAW

RESOLVED, that we approve the Public Grain Warehouse law enacted by the last legislature, and the Federal Grain Warehouse Law now in effect as being worthy of confidence and use by those having a surplus of storage room in their elevators.

SCALE INSPECTION

RESOLVED, that the Department of Agriculture be requested to put on two trucks, manned by competent scale inspectors and equipped with necessary test weights and tools, to do effective work in making the annual inspection and tests of all heavy duty scales in the state.

EX-OFFICIO BOARD MEMBERS

RESOLVED, that all retiring presidents of this ass'n shall become ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

DR. J. L. BEEBE, exponent of the Un-Tax-It League, talked briefly on the tax question, the pyramiding methods of taxation, and the practice of the government, national, state and local, distributing serv-

ices without collecting their costs, leaving the burden to the taxpayers.

The consuming public is left without voice in the matter of taxation, paying for special services that it does not want and never uses, that a lazy politician may have an income in return for political service.

J. F. MILLER, sec'y Nebraska State Railway Commission, Lincoln, discussed the new Nebraska Grain Warehouse Law, under which the price of grain must be agreed upon within 10 days after delivery of the last load of a consignment, else the grain will be considered in store, storage rates assessed, and the elevator charged with protection. His address is quoted elsewhere in this number.

H. E. NELSON, Omaha Federal Grain Supervisor, discussed "Quarantine Wheat," demonstrating what happens to good flour when any of this wheat is mixed into the grinding.

He was aided in the demonstration by Harold Roth, chemist, from the Omaha Flour Mills. The demonstration included samples of good wheat compared with "quarantine" wheat, comparative samples of flour, of dough and of baked bread. Mr. Nelson's talk is published elsewhere in this number.

NEW OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

THE NOMINATING Com'te reported the following for new officers and directors, all of whom were unanimously elected: H. E. Day, North Platte, pres.; B. W. Larson, Kimball, 1st vice-pres.; Edwin Grueber, Byron, 2nd vice-pres.; F. C. Krotter, Palisade, J. M. Rankin, Cambridge, and John R. Jiridon, Morrill, directors from electing districts.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Nebraska Convention Notes

T. E. Fennell of St. Joseph, Mo., represented that progressive market

FROM LINCOLN came W. T. Barstow, C. G. Crittenden, J. A. Little and J. M. Paul.

SIOUX CITY sent J. C. Mullaney, C. E. McDonald, Paul Larson, R. A. Henderson, and Chas. Flanley.

Attendance was good. Total registration exceeded 150. Nearly 100 came from points outside of Omaha.

Among the brokers present were C. W. Yount from Nebraska City, and C. B. Callaway from Fairbury.

Several ladies were among those in attendance, which brightened the meeting to advantage.

KANSAS CITY representatives included Barney J. O'Dowd of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., and C. C. Randall.

The supply trade was represented by J. Robert Bulger of the Richardson Scale Co., and G. O. Greenway, of the Ryan Constr. Co.

COMMENT should be made that it was a very sober convention. Looked like all the bootleggers had been run out of town for its especial benefit.

REGISTRATION was in charge of H. M. Lehr, Lincoln, of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. F. E. Yoast, Columbus, was the popular representative of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

AT THE DIRECTORS luncheon and meeting in the Athletic Club following the closing of the convention sessions, Sec'y J. N. Campbell was re-elected to his office and further burdened with the duties of Treas. This put both offices in one pair of hands, so they could be more conveniently handled.

IOWA SHIPPERS were well represented with Wm. Wheeler, Adair; C. W. Zastrow, Anita; Ed. Water, Atlantic; Chas. Barnes, Blencoe; C. L. Knox, Casey; I. W. Shambaugh, Clarinda; W. B. Loeltz, Ded-

ham; Sam Schryver and Geo. Rewerts, Defiance; Wm. H. Steinbruck, Edna; E. E. Agnew, Fullerton; Frank Maxwell, Glenwood; Geo. W. Stephens, Macedonia; A. P. Kilmartin and Geo. Good, Malvern; J. N. Loeltz, Neola; Fred Ruhr, Virden.

THE 4TH annual Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock, Horse Show, and Rodeo, held during the first week of this month at Omaha, was a drawing card. The banquet and entertainment put on by the Omaha Grain Exchange was brought to an early close so that visiting members and delegates could get out to the show in time to see the rodeo experts do their stuff on horses, bronchos, mules, and steers. Wild Brahmas and Mexican steers, clowns, and pretty cowgirls added to the attractions, brightening the prosaic showing of fat stock, draft horses, and pigs.

NEBRASKA SHIPPERS included J. F. Miller, Alma; Frank Braithuciel, Arlington; C. J. Anderson and E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; C. L. Aller and C. W. Sholes, Beatrice; Earl M. Manning, Burruss; Edwin Grueber, Byron; J. M. Rankin and B. F. Butler, Cambridge; E. H. Lohnes, Cedar Creek; E. L. Brown and W. A. Fellers, Chester; Ernest Jensen, Cordova; Geo. Malone, Cortland; Gerald Ehernberger, Columbus; G. E. Stepanek, David City; Guy Jones and P. B. Cruise, Eagle; Ed. Earnest, Elmwood; Ross Magowan, Gordon; E. P. Weeth, Gretna; W. J. Schneider, F. J. Schiefelbe, F. F. Smith and C. J. Frohm, Ithaca;

A. L. Priest, Leshara; Frank Albright, Lewis; Edw. Harman, Malmo; Earl Heffner, Maywood; F. H. Feuerstein and H. E. Scott, Mead; N. V. Kuhl, Memphis; M. S. Pitt, Milford; Fred Stork and H. E. Carson, Murdock; V. A. McIntosh and R. M. Watson, North Bend; H. E. Day, North Platte; C. G. Scherwitz, Ogallala; W. E. Pierson, Osceola; F. C. Krotter, Palisade; R. P. Mason, Pender; James Tornek and Willard Suchy, Prague; Leo Clare and Kenneth Clough, Princeton; A. L. Burroughs, Rockford; Ed Stromer, Ruby Station; M. A. Hostrup, Scribner; H. F. Ahlschwede, Seward; A. C. Johnson, Henry Stuell and F. J. Rulla, Sterling; Raymond Cogil, Sutherland; Allen W. Withers, Ulysses; Geo. A. Stites, Union; F. A. Krahmer, Wann; Walter Johnson, Waverly.

Grain transport in Russia has been seriously interrupted thru disorganization of the railways.

Government competition in private business will be studied by a com'te recently appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce, composed of Hiram F. Cody, Edward C. Crossett and Professor John A. Fairlie, with a view to getting the government out of business.

Protein in Southwest Wheat

Wheat inspected by the state inspection departments of Kansas and Missouri at Kansas City showed a slight variation monthly in the percentage of protein during the past crop year. For 1930-31 the total number of cars graded was 65,695 with an average protein content of 12.22, against 61,360 cars, with 12.15 per cent protein, during the crop year 1929-30. Protein content averaged 12.02 and 11.90 during the 4 months prior to Nov. 1, 1931. For each month the record follows, as reported by T. B. Armstrong, first assistant inspector:

Date	Kansas		Missouri	
	Cars No.	Prot., %	Cars No.	Prot., %
July, 1930	13,732	12.61	7,975	12.02
Aug., 1930	4,525	12.79	3,496	12.02
Sept., 1930	2,418	12.53	2,414	11.71
Oct., 1930	1,478	12.60	1,413	11.55
Nov., 1930	836	12.39	1,073	11.41
Dec., 1930	2,363	12.70	1,279	11.70
Jan., 1931	2,299	12.25	2,016	11.56
Feb., 1931	2,149	12.27	1,560	11.77
March, 1931	1,946	12.12	1,136	11.77
April, 1931	1,504	12.33	706	11.79
May, 1931	2,929	12.23	1,560	12.02
June, 1931	3,614	11.81	1,272	12.09
July, 1931	20,107	11.78	5,084	11.66
Aug., 1931	6,021	11.88	1,122	12.06
Sept., 1931	3,105	12.01	1,064	12.26
Oct., 1931	2,850	11.99	1,032	12.30
Total	71,876	12.32	34,204	11.90

Books Received

LIMESTONE, the key to soil building and higher crop yields, by C. M. Linsley, Assistant Chief in Soils Extension, University of Illinois, discusses the use of limestone on "acid" land so that it will successfully raise clover, and improve fertility. Examples are given of how increased yields more than pay for the limestone and the cost of spreading it. The subject of grade and application is covered. Profusely illustrated. Circular 375, University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

CORN FUTURES, Volume of Trading, Open Commitments and Prices, is the first publication of the kind giving data for this cereal. Nine full years prior to 1930 are covered by this compilation, and it is the purpose to issue supplements to date. In addition to the tabulated figures charts visualize the data. The high, low and close for each future every day as well as the volume of trade are given, making it useful to students of the speculative grain markets. Prepared by the Grain Futures Administration and sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, 35 cents.

HARLAN'S FEED ANALYSIS and Cost Tables are a great help to the grinder and mixer. They are designed to show, by a simple process of setting down and adding a few figures, the approximate analysis in protein, fat, fiber, ash, or any other constituent of any formula made up of ingredients of known analysis. By the same process they show the cost of the mixture per ton, or the selling price of any part of a ton. Included is a table showing the average percentage composition of feed materials commonly used in feed mixing. Sold by Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago. Price, \$7.50 at Chicago.

FEEDING STUFFS REPORT 1930, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Bulletin, is the discussion of inspections of commercial feeds and ingredients that were sold or offered for sale in Pennsylvania during 1930. Licenses issued in 1930 numbered 1338 and covered 4043 kinds and brands of feeding stuffs, registered by 1005 manufacturing, importing and jobbing firms. Of the 924 official samples analyzed 5 per cent were deficient in protein and 5.1 per cent were deficient in fat. This was an improvement over other years. General Bulletin 502, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

BULK AND SACK HANDLING of Grain in the Pacific Coast States, is a study of the sack system of grain handling in California, Washington, and Oregon, and certain districts in the Rocky Mountain regions. This system is now being displaced by bulk handling methods. In almost every case bulk methods of handling grain have proved most economical. For certain conditions it is sometimes necessary to sack grain, but even in these it has been found cheaper to sack at the elevator, after such processing as may be necessary has been done. Circular No. 161, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"VIM Short-Center Drives" is the name of a new 148-page belt treatise compiled by the Engineering Research Staff of E. F. Houghton & Company, Philadelphia, Pa. It is an entirely new treatment of efficient short center drives. The book contains charts, tables, and engineering data on 5,000 standard Vim efficiency drives ranging from 5 to 100 h.p. The book is built entirely around Vim special mineral tanned leather belting which is well known among most belt users as being the world's most efficient belt. This book was originally published for use by Houghton's technical field men, to assist them in discussing and working out transmission problems with engineers, and, therefore, it is not for general distribution, due to the high cost of preparing the data and calculations, as well as printing. Copies will be delivered by a Houghton distributor to executives and engineers directly interested in transmission who will send in their requests in writing on the letterhead of the concern or individual.

Ohio Dealers Discuss Farm Board, Portables and Power Rates

When bigger and better Fall meetings are held, the Buckeyes will hold them, according to the consensus of opinion on Oct. 27, when the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n got together in Columbus in larger numbers than heretofore for their fifty-second survey of the corn crop and relief from pressing trade problems.

As usual, the directors and many of the com'itemen and members met on the evening prior to the luncheon-session to discuss important topics and initiate new members into the guild amid appropriate ceremonies. This event is one not to be missed and although many of the "old reliables" did stay at home for the first time in decades, yet new faces swelled the attendance.

The morning session was purposely left open for group discussions of the numerous problems confronting individuals, and to permit others to drive in. A summary of some of the discussions follows.

REFUSE TO HANDLE FERTILIZER: One very definite stand was taken by many in refusing hereafter to handle fertilizer. Others had made this decision earlier in the year. The cause of this action is that the fertilizer companies have seen fit to quote an elevator's customers the same price or even a lower price than given dealers, thereby affording no protection to the man who has his capital and sales efforts invested in a carload or so of their product. Further than that, the fertilizer companies have extended credit to anyone, worthy or unworthy, and thus have demoralized the local dealer's market—particularly so since the farmer unworthy of credit frequently peddles the remnants of his carload at any cash price obtainable. The result has been that less fertilizer has been used this season than for many years. This factor, on top of the poor seed sown, will incidentally result in a smaller crop of wheat next year.

COAL IN SACKS INCREASES VOLUME: Methods of producing larger coal sales came in for much conversation in the sideline discussions. One innovation introduced by a live-wire merchant and quickly picked up by all listeners was the thought of packing coal in ten pound paper bags to facilitate sales to farmers wives driving in to the elevator in the "big" car in which there were no facilities for carrying bulk coal. The price of these sacks is, of course, added to the sales price, and with a handling profit amounts to about 7c. In addition to stimulating sales, this system of merchandising has the additional advantage of permitting the operator to divide the coal more evenly. Customarily the first farmer to buy coal after the arrival of a new carload gets the choice lumps, and so on down the line, until the last half of the carload is largely dust.

Delivery of coal is being charged for, the predominating rate being 50c per ton in town and 75c in the country. A flat mileage basis for charging for delivery invariably gets one into trouble, it was agreed.

Profit on coal varies, 'tis said, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton on coal that costs from \$2.75 to \$4.00 per ton delivered at the elevator yard.

INCREASING UNITS OF SALE DECREASES HANDLING COSTS: In conjunction with discussions on coal, came the problems of trucking. When, it was pointed out, a truckload of coal is delivered, it is easy to pick up a truckload of grain to be

taken into the elevator to be ground and re-delivered. Ingredients can readily be sold to advantage at the same time by the wide-awake dealer on the ground, same to be mixed into the ground grain, or, depending upon the product, brought back to be fed. Flour and some prepared feed can also be sold and delivered profitably with a little more sales effort.

Grain and feed dealers, it was admitted, are influenced by the same factors as are chain stores, that is, the problem of increasing units of sale to reach the coveted goal of surer profits, and such a program of well-directed sales effort is bound to increase the units of sale and thereby reduce the cost of handling each unit.

BEATING PORTABLE'S TIME WITH REAL SERVICE: Regular established routes for calling for grain to be ground on set days every week, plus sufficient publicity, will materially increase the elevators' grinding business. This extension of service has been most successful in counteracting any inroads that itinerant portable can make or have made on the business of the stationery feed mill.

Charges for trucking grain into the elevator to be ground in quantities of a half ton upwards was found to vary from 10c per cwt. to 5c per cwt., the latter figure for lots of a ton or more, a minimum load.

Courtesies, in addition to regularly traversed routes, are said to be one of the biggest business builders. If Mrs. Brown wants your alert driver to bring her out six loaves of bread and 100 pounds of sugar when returning with the load of ground grain or coal, by all means do it,—do it gracefully and cheerfully. This will so thoroughly entrench you with your patrons that the itinerant portable operator won't have a look-in on the business of any of your customers.

MAKE TWO BLADES OF PROFIT GROW where only one grew before: In addition to thus broadening your services to meet present day demands and to increase profits, the consensus of opinion was to the effect that a dozen or so other profitable side-lines may readily be merchandised and delivered at the same time these other services are being rendered, to wit: seed, lime, wood, cement, salt, fencing, lumber and other building materials, twine, oyster shell, oil and gas, bags, molasses, cod-liver oil, buttermilk, meals of all varieties, charcoal, tankage, rat poisons, dog, bird and cat foods, soil inoculants, and many other necessary items.

LOCAL GRINDING TONNAGE UP: Regardless of the fact that there is a premium being paid by hatcheries for eggs from birds fed on commercially manufactured feed, as well as other advantages, the majority of farmers with large grain surpluses feel disposed to use their own grains in feeding. This situation is responsible for a loss of 25% upwards of the tonnage formerly enjoyed by the highly scientifically compounded feed purveyors, which slack has been taken up several times over by the enterprising grain and feed dealers installing and operating equipment to meet this demand for home grinding and mixing. So today many grain dealers are selling more and more home mixed feed.

In figuring the retail price of feed ground and mixed by the elevator operator, dealers

found the most satisfactory basis the retail price of the grain plus the regular grinding and mixing charge, the retail price of ingredients, bags and a handling profit as well as drayage where this service is required. Figuring costs any lower was considered ruinous.

Margins on handling grain ran from four to six cents a bushel, depending upon volume and overhead, the average being five cents.

SINCE ITINERANT PORTABLES do not have to have a truck license, being classed as a farm machine, the elevator operator can arrange with some farmer to get the portable operator to haul a sack of something or other, which immediately throws the portable into the truck classification and will force the purchase of a truck license and the regular payment of the gas tax not now required. This is another way to handicap the itinerant portable,—to which every operator seemed pledged. (In this connection, a survey prepared by Gruendler on meeting portable competition was distributed.)

GOVERNOR BREAKS COLLARBONE dashing to address grain and feed men: Sharply at twelve somewhere between ninety and a hundred gathered in the Grand Ballroom of the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, to partake of a tasty meal at which the Governor of the state was to be Guest of Honor. After waiting around a bit and talking about how good the food looked, word was sent that His Excellency could not be with the group. It was later learned that Gov. White broke his collarbone when his car skidded off the road and down a 15-foot embankment north of the city.

PRESIDENT PERRY HALL, Greenville, presided.

CARL SMITH, Sec'y to the Governor, did a little "pinch-hitting" and then introduced Howard Bevis, State Director of Finance, the latter speaking on the various ways the state administration is curtailing expenditures.

C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, Chairman of the Western Railways Public Relations Com'te, high-light of the occasion, stirred his audience to its very roots with his forceful and demonstrative talk on "Americanism." The bureaucrats, the Farm Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and all the other tax-eaters and regulating bodies "took the count" in his vigorous attack on interference with and the stifling of private enterprise and individual initiative. "The Government is slowly taxing railroads and other businesses out of the picture," he said. "And in addition the unfair freight rates imposed are comparable to interference in the grain business."

"The Government in business has run up the per capita expense from \$19 per year a few years ago to the current \$200 per year."

Mr. Morris pleaded for a greater interest on the part of the public in politicians and politics and emphasized how vital this interest was to the improvement in business. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

CLAUDE B. RADER, Sec'y of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, embarked upon his address by adding to the choice list of good stories begun by Mr. Morris. Mr. Rader spoke of their "Mill-Feed Futures Market," explaining its operations and functions, of the units of sale, etc. He showed how the grain elevator operator could use this market to advantage. His address is quoted elsewhere in this number.

SEC'Y W. W. CUMMINGS, Toledo, next gave the close on the Chicago Board of Trade.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, Vice Pres-

ident of the Federation of American Business, well known within grain circles, was detained by ill-health, however his splendid address on "Government Interference in Business" was read to an attentive audience. As a matter of fact the enthusiasm over the program upon which the Federation has launched was such that Al Garman of Delphos immediately moved that the Ohio group individually join 100%. Mr. Mansfield's address appears elsewhere in this number.

J. C. JOHNSTON, Cleveland, Chairman of the Resolutions Com'te which also included W. S. Cook, Columbus, and C. A. Heigel, Leipsic, next introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Believing that personal initiative has been responsible for industrial and agricultural development in this country, and believing that those men who through thrift and foresight have acquired property interests are entitled to the protection of those interests, we recommend that the federal government withdraw from competition in private business of all kinds.

We believe such a program would stimulate confidence in business, restore the functions of industry, increase employment and thereby create a demand for our surplus farm products of which we have underconsumption rather than overproduction.

Whereas the major surplus control measures that have been proposed seem to run counter to natural economic laws and tend to clog up, rather than accelerate, our marketing machinery, therefore, we respectfully recommend to our Congressmen and Senators that, instead of passing more laws to interfere with normal production and marketing, they repeal certain existing laws and regulations that tend to destroy confidence in business, stimulate production and restrict marketing, one of which is the Agricultural Marketing Act.

CORN CROP REPORTS—WHEAT MOVEMENT: A summary of the corn crop reports reveals an excellent crop of above-normal quality and yield establishing new high records. Most condition reports were "best ever." Little to none was reported moving and moisture from 17 to 20%. Prices are not conducive to drawing the crop off of the farms in most territories and it is being cribbed freely, although a few reported liberal offerings.

Farmers were reported to have discontinued the feeding of wheat, now figuring that one bushel thereof is equivalent to two bushels of corn. One-half the wheat crop moved to market around harvest time, and the balance is coming out of hiding now.

Reductions in wheat acreage reported from representative sections of the state ran from 15% to 50%, with the average 41%. Seed quality was universally reported to be the poorest in years. Little to no fertilizer was sold or used this year, the average tonnage drop being 48%.

PUT PORTABLES ON THE SPOT: Discussions on itinerant portables revealed that their charges are higher than the average elevator's grinding charges. The portable operator quotes grinding charges per bushel or per bag which sounds much less than the per hundred charge of the established dealer. These higher charges levied by the itinerant portable operators, should be used by established dealers in building their own businesses.

In connection with discussions on portables, Dwight W. Mahaffey of Morral and C. A. Smith of Richmond cited the case where a belt slipped off one of these portables, the fly-wheel exploded and the owner was almost decapitated.

POWER RATES also came up for discussion in conjunction with meeting portable competition and generally reducing overhead expenses. Monthly minimum charges were found to differ, usually in accordance with the connected load and ran \$1 per horse power per month, 55c per horse power up to 80 h.p., \$1 for the first h.p. and 50c

for each additional thereafter, 5 cents per kilowatt hour for first 30 hours of full load and 2c thereafter, etc. Therefore a canvas will be conducted and more uniform rates urged before the state power commission.

Rather than be fleeced by some high-handed utility interests, grain elevator operators are installing natural gas engines, oil and gas engines and deisels and semi-deisels. Several engine operators testified that their power bills never exceeded \$5 a month with this new power and one operator stated that his natural gas engine cost him 14c per ton for grinding at a 44c gas rate.

In this connection it was cited that the engine manufacturers are pushing the sale of portable grinders harder than the portable manufacturers are themselves. The assembly went on record as desirous of bringing plenty of pressure to bear on those engine manufacturers who are thus introducing unnecessary competition into the field as well as avoiding giving them any business for the account of the elevator.

THE PORTABLE operators, it was said, are not making money on their investment, despite their small overhead and higher charges, and the first machines are now in the hands of their third, fourth and fifth owners, the loss suffered being passed along the line. Portable grinder salesmen, it was testified by a number of operators, do not recommend the purchase of a portable machine by elevator operators.

TROUBLE WITH WEEVIL was reported, particularly in the wheat now being marketed. Corn, too, is very badly infested. Reports indicated that infestation this year is greater than ever before due to a series of conditions favorable to the insect. Chlorpicrin seemed to be favored for exterminating the pest.

And so, with that last war cry of "beware of the bugs," and "thanks for the cigars, Bob Crawford," the helpful meeting adjourned sine die.

Attended Columbus Meeting

WEST VIRGINIA sent R. L. Dillson, Wellsburg.

THE only railroad man present was C. D. Morris, Chicago.

FEED INGREDIENTS: H. C. McAdams, National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J.

SEED representatives were L. M. Burlingame, Toledo; N. H. Grubbs, Chicago.

U. S. **GOVERNMENT** men present were I. F. Butler, Cincinnati; C. A. Russell, Indianapolis; C. L. Weekes, Baltimore.

THE **INSURANCE** Fraternity was represented by R. S. Castle, Anna Belle Guy, J. W. Huntington of Mill Mutuals and J. E. Anderson of Ohio Grain Dealers, all of Columbus.

TERMINAL MARKETS were represented by J. C. Johnston, Cleveland; W. A. Boardman; L. J. Schuster, George D. Woodman, Toledo; and C. B. Rader, Sec'y, Merchants Exchange, St. Louis.

SUPPLY TRADE men present were R. C. Crawford, Chicago; Wm. P. Gruendler, St. Louis; F. S. Modjeska, Toledo; Jas. J. Pollard, Toledo, of Sprout Waldron Co., and W. B. Sutton, Huntley Mfg. Co., Brocton, N. Y.

OHIO Grain Dealers in attendance were the following: Wayne Armstrong, Laurelville; Geo. K. Atyeo, Somerset; H. A. Beidleman, Circleville; C. L. Berryhill, Fletcher; John G. Boggs, Circleville; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; R. H. Brundige, Kingston; K. O. Burer, Sunbury. H. H. Detrick, Hamilton; E. L. and Lamont Diller, Bluffton; John W. Eshelman, Circleville; A. A. Fleming, Prospect; A. H. Fuller, Spencer; A. L. Garman, Delphos; C. W. Gaul,

Pleasant Corners; C. E. Groce, Circleville; C. P. Hall, Greenville; Harry Heffner, Circleville; J. B. Hill, Orient; C. A. Heigel, Leipsic; H. L. Hockman, Canal Winchester; Edward G. Hockman, Logan; John and Al Homan, Burkettsville. E. M. Kile, Kileville; E. W. Loy, Greenville; Walter O. Loy, Kettlersville; D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; L. B. Miller, Springfield; C. H. Mondhank, Lancaster; J. H. Motz, Brice; G. N. North, Groveport; Geo. O'Brien, Greenville; C. W. Pontius, Lewisburg; H. E. and W. H. Rapp, Sabina; H. C. Robinson, Eaton; B. F. Russell, Lena; Geo. L. Schultz, Bucyrus; C. R. Schwartz, New Hampshire; R. K. Shaw, London; C. A. Smith, Richmond; S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester; E. O. Teegardin, Duvall, and H. R. Wooley, Pickerington.

Elevator Companies Furnish Farm Relief

While government agencies fruitlessly try to justify their existence by claiming credit for the acts of economic law in their favor and blaming the grain trade for all acts of the same law that are not in their favor, the grain trade is doing something practical for the relief of the farmers.

The movement has started down in southwestern Kansas, where the whole country is a wheat field and farming is done with power machinery. The grain elevators have been putting up bulk gasoline and oil stations, which they are able to run at minimum expense because they have established such business on a sound cash and carry basis.

This enables them to offer the farmers of their communities specification gasoline and motor oils at low margins of profit, just about large enough to make the business pay its way. Costs of soil preparation, planting and harvesting of wheat are accordingly reduced so that the farmers have a greater margin of profit from productive effort.

For example: Security Elevator Co. has put in stations at Ensign, Sublette, Montezuma, Moscow, and Pierceville, Kan.

Davidson Grain Co. has put up a station on its elevator property at Dodge City.

C. D. Jennings-Grain has stations located at Kingsdown, Macksville, and Copeland.

Collingwood Grain Co. has put up stations at Johnson, Shallow Water, Saunders, Selkirk, and Varner.

Midwest Grain Co. has installed equipment at Seeman, Ray and Olmitz.

Many independents and other line companies are also putting in stations.

Nothing elaborate about these gasoline and oil stations. Just one big steel tank with equipment for pumping gasoline from tank cars, and pipes, nozzles and meters for filling the drums farmers bring in on their trucks. The oil warehouses are simply iron-clad, frame structures for the protection of drums of oil. The gasoline and oils are purchased to meet standard specifications and sold under the companies' own names. Costs of equipment are kept down so that costs of these products to the farmers may be kept low. The cash and carry basis eliminates losses from bad debts and collection work, and investment in delivery equipment.

The grain trade is no Santa Claus. There is a reason for its being helpful. Lower priced gas and oil means lower production costs for the farmers. This in turn means more grain being raised and sold to the elevators. The grain trade profits by helping the farmers to profit. In this it is demonstrating a practical form of Farm Relief.

The Corn Products Refining Co. has reduced wages and salaries 10 per cent at its several plants.

Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n in Convention

The Farmers Managers Ass'n held its 12th and the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska held its 29th annual meeting at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 22 and 23.

J. S. CANADAY, Minden, Neb., called the meeting to order.

Several musical numbers were well rendered by the Police Glee Club of Omaha, following which R. J. Low on behalf of the mayor welcomed the visitors.

PRES. CANADAY appointed nominating and resolutions committees:

Nominating committee: M. J. Soetzel, Roseland; H. W. Busch, Utica; Alex Anderson, Axtell.

Resolutions committee: Celon Deck, Silver Creek; William Dainton, Dorchester; J. R. Morrison, Chappell; W. M. Burr, Juniata; Roy E. E. Fox, Thayer.

Managers' Session

The meeting was then turned over to the managers, E. P. Hubbard of Juniata presiding as vice pres. in the absence of Pres. M. L. Crandall.

The managers then elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. P. Hubbard, Juniata; vice president, A. E. Hoare, Monroe; directors, William Dainton, Dorchester, and M. C. Phillips, Leigh.

A. E. HOARE addressed the managers on "Manager's Benefits from the State Ass'n." He pointed out the false economy of trying to do without the services of the ass'n and detailed a number of advantages where the ass'n gains rather than loses by paying to the ass'n the annual dues and accepting their services offered.

"There are the managers bond, insurance on property, compensation and liability, auditing, income tax service, railroad claims, freight information, legal questions," he suggested that will much more than pay for the dues in both ass'ns if made use of as offered by the state ass'n.

In closing he told the managers that they should accept cuts in salary or expenses cheerfully, as the company, when times become better will remember them. He also warned the directors of companies that it is poor economy to release their manager and hire a cheaper one as the cheaper manager may prove to be a very costly one in the end.

MR. HUBBARD told of instances where his company had saved money on insurance and bonds thru the state ass'n.

C. A. MOORE, Fairmont: The state ass'n is a big factor in keeping farmers' elevators in existence.

M. J. STOETZEL, Roseland, pointed out cases where his company had benefited thru the activity of the state organization.

N. W. GAINES, of the College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb., delivered an inspiring address on the need of organized enthusiasm.

GEO. E. GROPHY, of the public relations department of the Union Pacific Railroad declared that the trucks are not paying their just share of the expense of constructing and maintaining the highways on which they operate for hire.

CHAS. E. HALL, sec'y Nebraska Motor Transport Ass'n, charged the railroads with attempting to put through such legislation as would make it impossible for the individual farmer to own and operate a truck for his own use. He pointed out that the

truck in many instances is cheaper, is more efficient and by far more convenient than the railroad.

A motion was made from the floor that the resolutions committee be instructed to draw up a resolution that it was the sense of the convention that commercial trucks be put on the same basis as the railroads.

Friday Morning Session

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, Ill., spoke on "Farmers' Elevators and What They Have Accomplished." Among the advantages gained were mentioned the selection of "honest, enthusiastic, capable men," to manage the business; men with capability and integrity became valuable with added experience; a conscientious interest to operate economically induced the adding of merchandise; this and in other ways increased an in-computable service; the trend of the needs of the community are watched in a most sympathetic way; improved methods of buying, selling and grading grain have been urged and adopted, thus inducing quality production.

"Farmers' elevators have actually put cash into the farmers' pockets to the extent of many times the investment they have made in facilities. It can be indisputably shown that more than \$1,000,000,000 has been saved to the farmers. This is in addition to the dividends paid them through the influence of the farmers' elevators."

Mr. Betz, however, pointed out that all had been done in such a quiet way that "We are in danger of having our thunder stolen." He continued, "We have something but we have set down on it. Let's get up and tell about it." The extent of the service is such that it has come to benefit the entire community and entitles it to be called a "Community Exchange" instead of a farmers' elevator.

FRED E. SMITH, Chappel, Neb., declared it money well spent to bring delegates to the convention for the educational advantage derived.

WM. H. SMITH, Lincoln, state tax commissioner, said that his department had made every effort to tax the elevators in a just manner but that tangible property is paying too much taxes while intangible property is not bearing its just proportional share of governmental expenses.

The method of taxing elevators has not been uniform and has had the result of causing a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction with the taxing system used. Mr. Smith said his office would welcome any suggestion to better the tax methods in assessing elevators.

A. E. HOARE'S motion that the present tax law classifying country elevators as brokers be repealed was carried.

A legislative committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. McMullen of Benedict, and Mr. Burr of Dorchester, to represent the ass'n at the next session of the legislature.

Friday Afternoon Session

FRANK RUTHERFORD, of Omaha, sec'y read a statement of receipts and disbursements as follows:

On hand last year.....	\$ 292.76
Receipts during year	10,772.21

Total to account for.....	\$11,064.97
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Disbursement during year.....	10,840.34
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Balance on hand	24.63
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J. W. SHORTHILL, of Omaha, told why farmers' elevator companies fail.

W. H. THOMPSON, of Fort Dodge, Ia., sec'y of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, said elevators in his ass'n last year had handled 75,000,000 bus. of grain and \$20,000,000 in side lines, and explained the Iowa corn holding plan.

J. A. LITTLE, Lincoln, Neb., covered the application of the new grain rates to Nebraska very completely. His address appears elsewhere.

Officers elected for the ensuing year age: J. S. Canaday, Minden, President; J. R. Morrison, Chappell, V.-P.; Frank Rutherford, Omaha, Sec'y; Otto Aron, Dorchester, and A. D. Anderson, Osceola, directors.

The resolutions were adopted as presented by the committee and called for the repeal of the elevator taxing system, the regulation of trucks in the same manner as railroads, and thanked those who had made the convention a success.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Against National Economic Council

Senator Robert M. La Follette proposes to set up a national economic council to advise businessmen on co-ordination work; and at the hearing on the proposal by a special senate committee, Nov. 2, Daniel Willard, pres. of the B. & O. R. Co. said he would oppose strongly any such measure. He said:

If the bill becomes a law a man could put me under oath and ask any question or go into my office and see all my records. I don't think that is right if we are to stay on a competitive basis. If you are going to require industry to subject itself to that sort of inquiry by a man who finds himself a member of that committee I don't like it.

Phosphate Reduces Moisture Content of Corn

Grain and feed dealers find argument for the sale of fertilizer in the following report:

Application of phosphate fertilizer to corn ground improved the quality of the corn considerably on tests plots in Cedar County, according to William Watkins, soils specialist, Iowa State College.

The corn grown on plots not fertilized tested 19.6% moisture and graded No. 5 at harvest, while the corn grown on the plots fertilized with superphosphate had a moisture content of 16.4% to 16.9% and graded No. 3.

Altho the phosphate on this particular plot failed to increase the yield, the improvement in grade was worth the phosphate application.

Sellers to Great Britain Must Accept Depreciated Currency

The London Corn Trade Ass'n has cabled a notice to the grain trade ass'ns of the world that contracts of sale of grain must be filled without insistence by sellers that they be paid in gold sterling or other gold parity. The notification reads as follows:

The London Corn Trade Ass'n is of opinion that notwithstanding depreciated international value of sterling, any contract entered into to supply goods in exchange for that currency must be carried out by sellers even if it involves them in loss, just as British houses who, in the past, have contracted to pay for their goods in foreign currency, were always obliged to carry out their obligations even if it involved them in loss.

The London Corn Trade Ass'n desires it to be known that shippers of grain from Australia, Canada, India, Argentina, Russia, U. S. A. have been accepting daily since the 20th of September payments for documents tendered under Ass'n contracts in English currency without demur.

(Signed) S. H. Titford, Secretary.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Williams, Cal.—Clyde R. Gillett has taken over the milling interest of the DePue Warehouse Co. and will operate under the name of the Gillett Grain & Milling Co. Mr. Gillett was proprietor of the milling company before leasing to the DePue Co.

CANADA

Kayville, Sask.—J. H. Green, of Sioux Falls, has sold his 60-barrel flour mill to M. Majeran.

Winnipeg, Man.—H. E. Sellers has been elected pres. of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., succeeding J. C. Gage, who died last winter.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Damage was done to the electrical equipment of the Maple Leaf Milling Co.'s plant, on Oct. 1, when fire broke out behind the switchboard of the power station.

Winnipeg, Man.—William E. Reid has been appointed to the council of the Grain Exchange, succeeding Fred J. Anderson, deceased. Mr. Reid is pres. of W. E. Reid & Co., Ltd., grain and stock brokers.

Winnipeg, Man.—Thomson & McKinnon, of Chicago, opened an office in this city, on Nov. 2, for handling grain transactions in this market, under the management of Robert Bleue. Direct wires will connect with the Chicago office.

Montreal, Que.—Harold W. Corrigan, grain broker of this city, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment, Oct. 28, on a forgery charge. It was claimed that he altered the face value of certificates accompanying grain shipments from Fort William to the Ogilvie Flour Mills, Montreal.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Chamber of Shipping has secured the co-operation of the elevator companies in a plan to establish a grain cargo clearance office at this port, thru which grain ships will be enabled to reduce their shifting from elevator to elevator to complete a cargo. A vessel proceeding to an elevator may pick up its complete allotment there, if possible, and thru a cancelling-out process thru the clearance office the different elevators will keep balance among themselves.

COLORADO

Walsh, Colo.—Repairs are being made on the elevator of Anna Wallis.

Fort Collins, Colo.—The Moody-Warren Commission Co. has leased its elevator to the Strang Elvtr. Co.

Denver, Colo.—The Crescent Mill of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., reported in the last number of the Journals as one of five mills of the company to be closed, will be used for storage purposes. All the flour mill machinery has been moved to other units of the company.

Greeley, Colo.—W. T. Porter, who recently severed his connection with the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. as manager (he was manager of the elevator at Johnstown for 21 years), has formed a partnership with B. L. Messer to engage in the feed and seed business, operating as Messer & Porter.

Johnstown, Colo.—After being manager of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for 21 years, W. T. Porter resigned recently, to go into business at Greeley on his own account. For several years of this time he had charge of six grain elevators for the company at outlying stations. He will still be associated indirectly with the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.

ILLINOIS

New Athens, Ill.—A new hammer mill has been installed by Frank Beelman.

Gillespie, Ill.—Messrs. Mansholt and Oldenette have opened a feed mill in the Bowersock Bldg.

Creal Springs, Ill.—After being idle for a year and a half the mill has been re-opened by A. F. Wright.

Astoria, Ill.—Due to the failure of a bank at this point, it is reported that the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has closed.

Weston, Ill.—The Weston Grain Co.'s elevator in the west part of town which has not been used for several years, is being taken down.

Marshall, Ill.—The mill equipment of W. H. Cummings at Paris has been moved to this point by the Co-op. Mill, which recently purchased same.

Morrisonville, Ill.—A hung jury was the result of a recent trial of J. J. Murphy, manager of the Morrisonville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, for misappropriation of funds.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Champaign territory was held on Nov. 10, at 7 p. m., at the Inman Hotel, where dinner was served.

San Jose, Ill.—The safe of the San Jose Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. was opened after two weeks of effort, as the result of night visitors' unsuccessful attempts to break it open.

Mount Sterling, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into recently, and the thieves, after vainly trying to get into the cash register, got only a cigar!

Gilman, Ill.—Grain men of this section will hold a meeting in this city, at the Green Lantern, Nov. 12, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Business matters will be discussed after dinner.

Middlegrove, Ill.—Fred Kessler, who recently leased the Middlegrove Elvtr., is doing considerable repairing, and it is reported that he expects to start a mill for feed grinding.

Walnut, Ill.—Extensive improvements have been made at the Gonigam-Bass Co.'s plant, including elevator equipment and a motor to operate the crushing and corn cracking machinery.

Bush-ton, Ill.—John W. Wyeth, Charleston, has bot the lease and property of the Bush-ton Elvtr. Co. and has started remodeling the building, which was badly damaged by fire several weeks ago, as reported in the Oct. 14 Journals. The business will be conducted by Mr. Wyeth and his father, Arthur Wyeth.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—The Monroe Milling Co. has sold its mill at this point to a group of stockholders headed by Killian Coerver. These stockholders withdrew from the Monroe Milling Co. and will form a new company, to be under the management of Mr. Coerver, who has had supervision of the Prairie du Rocher mill since it was purchased from F. M. Brickey, in 1905, by the Schoening-Koenigsmark Milling Co., which was later succeeded by the Monroe Milling Co.

Arnold, Ill.—The management of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been resumed by Thomas Cain, assisted by Mr. Hagan and his wife in the weighing and loading, so that Mr. Cain can still attend to his farm.

Serena, Ill.—An electric radio, an electric clock and 200 pounds of clover seed was stolen from the office of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, Oct. 13. Entrance was gained by breaking the office window. This elevator has been burglarized several times within the last few months.

Ashland, Ill.—U. J. Sinclair, sec'y and treas. of the Central Illinois Grain Co., operating elevators at about 35 Illinois stations with headquarters at Ashland, was found unconscious in the garage of the company recently, from carbon monoxide poisoning. Fortunately, he revived after being taken to the hospital for treatment.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—Controlling interest in the Bluff City Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been bot by J. G. Schucker and his son, O. O. Schucker, both of whom will have active management of the business. J. G. Schucker has been identified with the Bluff City Milling & Elvtr. Co. for a good many years, and his son was formerly connected with the President Milling Co. An elevator and feed business is done by the company and a full line of flour manufactured.

Metcalf, Ill.—General Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares non par value; incorporators: Robt. T. Boggess, W. T. Smith and C. D. Kiger. This company has been organized to take over the business of the Farmers Grain Co. at this point, and will be under the management of Clark E. Stanberry. Elevators are operated at the following points: Melwood, Garnes, Cherry Point, Dillon, Mortimer and three elevators at Metcalf. The General Grain Corp. has leased the elevators of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Metcalf and Melwood. The total capacity of the elevators operated is 800,000 bus.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Kankakee Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, which owned elevators at Kankakee, Van Siding and Aroma Park, went out of business Nov. 1. C. L. Carter, local grain broker, took the three elevators over and will be sole owner of the business, handling the elevators in addition to his brokerage business. The name of the new firm will be the Carter Grain & Feed Elvtrs. In addition, he will also continue to run the feed grinding mill in connection with the Kankakee elevator. Mr. Carter has been connected with the grain business for the past 21 years in Kankakee, and at the present time represents several large mills of the East.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade Post No. 304 of the American Legion entertained veteran veterans detained at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at North Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9.

The marriage of Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, Jr., son of the pres. of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., of this city, to Miss Josephine Sonnenborn, of Baltimore, took place in that city on Oct. 29. The young couple are spending their honeymoon in Europe.

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Allan Dickinson, former bookkeeper for Louis C. Thran, grain commission, this city, was returned to Chicago from Milwaukee, on Nov. 1, where he had been arrested on a year-old charge of embezzlement of \$2,000 from his former employer. It is said that he speculated in the wheat market.

Board of Trade memberships sold on Nov. 2 at \$11,000, an advance of from \$4,000 to \$5,000 over sales of a week before. This increase was due to the advance in wheat during the two previous weeks. On Nov. 5 two memberships sold at \$12,000 and later in the day a membership sold at \$12,475.

Frank Probst, well known to the feed trade in various parts of the country, and who was formerly connected with the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Co., is now associated with the Health Products Corp., headquarters at Newark, N. J., whose product is concentrated cod liver oil for poultry. Mr. Probst's office is on West Polk St., Chicago.

A new company has been organized here, to be known as the Sun-O-Dine Co., to market a sea meal for feeding, based on salt water fish and kelp. The company is composed of L. J. Ewert, F. J. Gardner, both of whom were formerly with the Park & Pollard Co., and O. J. Malina. The office and plant will be located on South Crawford Ave.

E. V. Maltby, general manager of the Rural Grain Co., a co-operative farmers organization of Illinois that went into bankruptcy in 1930 with a deficit of \$134,000, has been apprehended by the federal department of justice for nine violations of the grain futures act. He was found living in a small cabin on Paradise Lake near Seattle, Wash., where he had laid in a large stock of provisions for the winter.

A change was made in the broadcasting of opening markets on the Board of Trade, starting Nov. 2, from which date the opening quotations will be broadcast for five minutes, beginning at 9:30 a. m., over station WGN. At 9:45 a. m. a five-minute "catch up" on the markets will be broadcast over station WMAQ, which will continue the 10:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and market close broadcasts as before.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Lester G. Briede, Nathan Karasik, Harold E. Spinney, Jr., George F. Brennan, Herman J. Philips, Winthrop H. Smith, H. A. Wardle (the last four representing New York firms), Edward G. Bern, F. M. Barnett and Henry Rowley. During the last week of October and the first week of November New York Stock Exchange members are said to have bot 12 memberships in the Chicago exchange. Since Oct. 15, fifteen memberships have changed hands.

Charles B. Munday, ex-Lorimer aid, is reported as having been indicted by the grand jury, the charges arising from the conduct of Munday's Chicago agency of the State Mill & Elevator Co. of Grand Forks, S. D. It is alleged that Munday received 25 cents for each barrel of flour he sold, and that he got \$20,000 more than his commissions by juggling accounts. It was stated that from 1928 until he was discharged last spring, he was the local representative of the North Dakota company, and carried on the business under the name of the C. B. Munday Co. Mr. Munday was long in the grain business at Litchfield, Ill.

INDIANA

Waterloo, Ind.—The feed warehouse of P. Gratz is being remodeled and a new grinder installed.

Gings (r. d. from Rushville), Ind.—A new automatic hoist and truck dump has been installed in the elevator here owned by T. Rich Reed, of Rushville.—H.

Laurel, Ind.—Clark & Kirklin have installed a new Blue Streak Hammer Mill in their elevator.—H.

Ridgeville, Ind.—The Snapp Grain Co. is installing a hammer mill with a magnetic separator at its elevator.

Ferdinand, Ind.—Muller Bros. have a new location in the Weyer Bldg., and have also installed a new hammer mill.

Elwood, Ind.—The Urmston Elevator Co. has purchased the Keefer Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator, taking it over early this month.

Versailles, Ind.—A new truck scale has been installed by the Versailles Flour & Feed Co., operated by E. H. Bailey.—H.

Sunman, Ind.—Ed Koehl, of the Sunman Flour Mills, has installed a hammer mill and a vertical feed mixer in his flour mill.—H.

Greentown, Ind.—The Greentown elevator of the Tipton Milling Co., reopened Oct. 19, with Lewis Brewer, of Paragon, as manager.

Anderson, Ind.—Emory Chase has been appointed general manager of the Urmston Elevators, Inc., and will be located at the office in Anderson.

Liberty, Ind.—Thomas McCoy has replaced his old open type generator used on electro-magnets with a new totally-enclosed type generator.—H.

Greens Fork, Ind.—The Greens Fork Elevator, owned and operated by Eugene Lewis, burned Nov. 5 during the night; loss, \$20,000; partly insured.

Rensselaer, Ind.—J. C. Hile, formerly manager of the Ambia Grain Co.'s elevator (farmers') at Ambia, Ind., has succeeded Chas. V. May as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Hyatt, Ind.—Frank Utterback & Sons on Oct. 26 opened the elevator at this point formerly operated by Keith & Jordan and which has been idle for two years. The elevator has been remodeled and new scales put in.

Vincennes, Ind.—Orville T. Stout will construct an elevator and corn mill on the site of the Vincennes Foundry Co.'s plant, recently destroyed by fire. The elevator is expected to be ready to receive corn this month.

Evansville, Ind.—A brokerage business in feeds, feed ingredients and flour has been opened here by John W. Burns, a well known salesman for various milling companies in the past, who will operate in the Southeast and South.

Boonville, Ind.—Jasper H. Thornburgh, former mayor, has been secured by a seed and feed company at Cincinnati, O., to buy several carloads of soybeans in Warrick County. The soybean crop in this section is a large one this year.—W. B. C.

Sunman, Ind.—A Blue Streak Hammer Mill driven by a ball-bearing electric motor has been installed in Roy Nedderman's feed store. He is also going to install electro-magnetic separation at the mill in order to eliminate tramp iron in the feed.—H.

Poseyville, Ind.—We have recently installed a Simplex Molasses Feed Mixer. This completes our grinding outfit, having installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill, with magnetic separator, direct connected to 60-h.p. motor and a 1-ton Burton Batch Mixer some time ago.—N. Reising & Sons, by N. Reising.

Acton, Ind.—The Acton elevator, owned by the O. L. Means Estate and operated by Sam Johnson and son, burned at 11 p. m., Oct. 20; the loss, which ran into thousands of dollars, was partly covered by insurance. A car of wheat, a half car of oats and much feed was also destroyed. Spontaneous combustion was believed to have been the cause. The elevator was one of the landmarks of Acton, being over 70 years old.

Galveston, Ind.—John Fickle will manage the elevator at this point owned by Urmston Elevators, Inc.

Peru, Ind.—Fire was discovered in the bottom of a bin at the Canal St. Elevator, containing 3,000 bus. of oats, on Oct. 14. The fire, said to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, had burned thru the floor of the bin before it was discovered. The oats was drawn from the bin, water was applied thru a line of hose and the fire extinguished with a loss of less than 50 bus. of oats.

IOWA

Gowrie, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Lbr. Co. recently installed a one-ton feed mixer.

Hastings, Ia.—Frank H. Maxwell's elevator is now under the management of Chas. Hunter.

Batavia, Ia.—The White Front Feed Mill, owned by Floyd Dailey, was damaged by fire recently.

Ruthven, Ia.—Slight damage was done to the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator recently when an electric motor caught fire.

Grandville, Ia.—T. H. Thuesen, former manager of the Quaker Oats Elevator, at Quimby, Ia., has a similar position at this point.

Bode, Ia.—A. M. Johnson, local manager of the Davenport Elevator Co.'s elevator has purchased an 80-acre tract of land north of town and is planning on operating it.—A. G. T.

Dakota City, Ia.—C. H. and Walter Brown have installed new machinery in their mill for making balanced feed rations for stock. They have changed their flour mill to a feed mill.

Lincoln, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has given contract to the Ibberson Co. to install some additional equipment in its feed mill building. The work is being done at this time.

Larabee, Ia.—Three men, by the names of McManus, Loucks and Waddell, are reported to have been indicted for stealing 20 sacks of tankage from the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Auburn, Ia.—Bernard Howard, of the Howard Grain Co., was married at Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 31. His friends in the trade wish him the best of luck on the matrimonial sea.—A. G. T.

Curlew, Ia.—We have moved our Emmetsburg office to Curlew and O. V. Critz will take personal charge of the elevator at this point. All of Critz & Co.'s business will be handled thru the Curlew office.—Critz & Co., O. V. Critz.

Ionia, Ia.—N. Jacobs has sold a half interest in his elevator and livestock business to Raymond Bonfig, who has been employed by him for some time. The business was formerly operated under the name of Jacobs & Meyers, but Mr. Meyers has dropped out of the partnership and the business will be operated hereafter as Jacobs & Bonfig.

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CLEARING THROUGH CARHART - CODE - HARWOOD CO., CHICAGO

Wapello, Ia.—A barn and pens adjacent to its property is being fitted by the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange to use in carrying on combination sales, to be handled by auctioneers, including grain, seeds, livestock and miscellaneous articles.

Piper (Rinard p. o.), Ia.—George Haub, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Rands (r. d. from Rockwell City), has been appointed manager of the Piper Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, relieving Wm. Zimmermann, resigned.—A. G. T.

Loveland, Ia.—Francis Day, second man at the California Junction, Ia., elevator, has purchased the elevator at this point and contemplates remodeling the house, installing new dump and leg, and may change the power before the handling of the new crop.

Popejoy, Ia.—Andrew J. Schlosser, 66 years of age and a resident of Iowa Falls for the past 15 years, died at his home recently. Before moving to Iowa Falls he was in the grain business at Popejoy for a number of years. He is survived by his widow.—A. G. T.

Vincent, Ia.—Nels P. Hill, who moved his grain, lumber and coal business from Badger to Vincent in 1886 and did a flourishing business here, died on Oct. 15, at the age of 77 years. He had been a resident of this county for 50 years. He is survived by five daughters, his wife having died last May.

Leslie, Ia.—The Talbott Grain Co.'s elevator burned at 2 a. m. Oct. 22; loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$3,000. The building contained a car of coal, some salt and a quantity of cement. Preparations had been made to fill it with corn. Mr. Talbott intends to rebuild, but is undecided as to when he will do so.

Stacyville, Ia.—Wm. Pitzen, formerly manager of the Stacyville Grain & Coal Co. and recently moved to Stanwood, Ia., where he had purchased an oil station, was accidentally killed when his shot gun discharged while returning from a duck hunting trip. He leaves his wife and two children.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—Thieves the night of Nov. 2 entered the plant office at Leeds, of the Mystic Mills. They hammered the dial off the safe, gaining entrance and taking approximately \$50 in cash. Several checks and rolls of pennies were overlooked. Workmen in the elevator at the time did not hear any noise as the elevator machinery was operating and they were in the far end of the building.—Art Torkelson.

Remsen, Ia.—Contract for the erection of a complete set of new buildings for the Farmers Co-op. Co., replacing the plant that burned Oct. 7, has been let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. These buildings will consist of an elevator, feed mill building and driveway, large office building, store building, warehouse and a flour house. All will be equipped with a full basement and will be iron clad. A head drive and dump will be used in the elevator and a 20-ton scale will be used for receiving purposes. A Jay Bee type W 75-h.p. Feed Mill will be a part of the equipment in the feed mill building. The elevator will have 20,000-bu. capacity and the feed mill building will be arranged with special service bins. Work has already started.

KANSAS

Potwin, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator property of C. T. Laird recently.

Oneonta, Kan.—The Scoular-Bishop Co. sustained windstorm damage of considerable proportions on Oct. 10.

Stafford, Kan.—The mill plant and tanks of Harry D. Dietrich were recently slightly damaged by windstorm.

Ellsworth, Kan.—Mr. Eggleston has resigned as manager of the Ellsworth County Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Galva, Kan.—The A. L. Flook Grain Co. has had the roof on the elevator and mill buildings repaired and painted.

Galva, Kan.—O. Ivar Norden is manager of the Clay-Leahy Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding W. S. Lovett, former manager.

Brenham (Greensburg p. o.), Kan.—The Brenham Mercantile Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Oct. 29.

Lawrence, Kan.—It is reported that the Bowersock Milling & Power Co. is erecting an elevator having a capacity of 100,000 bus.

Edna, Kan.—The Wilmoth Grain Co. is installing feed grinding equipment at the east elevator on the Missouri-Pacific right-of-way.

Delphos, Kan.—The elevator of Eva Woodward Lord, administratrix of the estate of T. B. Lord, was slightly damaged by windstorm on Oct. 10.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Edwards County Mill & Producers Co. is making flour and feeds and doing custom grinding at the Midwest plant, recently acquired by the company.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. has ordered machinery for its mill that will increase the capacity from 240 barrels of self-rising flour per day to 950 barrels.

Dearing, Kan.—The Dearing Mill, which was taken over some time ago by W. L. Long, a former mill operator of Coffeyville, is now in operation again after three years of idleness.

Norton, Kan.—The Peerless Mills recently purchased two steel bins, of 11,750 bus. capacity each, 21½ feet in diameter and 40 feet high. They give the company a total storage capacity of 65,000 bus.

Delia, Kan.—A company composed of six men is financing the manufacture of a new breakfast food, made from wheat, invented by Ed Rezac, a miller. F. E. Miller, Topeka insurance man, is pres. of the new company.

Goodland, Kan.—L. C. Pierce has been successful in securing a site for his proposed new flour mill, mentioned in the Oct. 14 Journals, and construction work will start at once. Mr. Pierce will manage the business himself.

Wichita, Kan.—C. W. Winslow has replaced J. W. Swenson as assistant state grain inspector, in charge of the Wichita office. Mr. Winslow came from the general office at Kansas City. He was in charge of this station in 1919.

Beulah, Kan.—George Crocker has been appointed manager of the Crawford County Farmers Union elevator here, succeeding C. C. Gregg, deceased. The elevator will probably be closed about the first of the year until the next crop season.

Galva, Kan.—Harvey Lovett and W. S. Lovett, operating the Colburn Elvtr. here, buying for the Colburn Milling Co., of McPherson, have been doing some extensive remodeling, installing new air dumps, 4-bu. automatic scale, new belt and cups and making general repairs.

Wichita, Kan.—Fire broke out in the elevator of the Commerce Milling & Elvtr. Co. early in the morning of Nov. 2, destroying the elevator and damaging the mill; loss, \$20,000 on buildings and \$15,000 on stock; 42,000 bus. of wheat in steel tanks adjacent was reported to have been damaged by smoke. The plant will be rebuilt.

Clafin, Kan.—The Clafin Flour Mills has added 15,000 bus. storage space by building a bin north of the large concrete elevator and filled from a spout leading out of the old elevator, and the bin can be emptied by running the wheat into the pit of the concrete elevator. This company now has over 200,000 bus. storage space, including these two elevators, the old elevator at the east mill and the elevators at Redwing, Kan.

Ottawa, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has recently had a new 20-ton No-Twist Motor Truck Scale installed.

Galena, Kan.—A new feed mill, operating under the name of the Galena Custom Mill, was opened last month by E. L. Hopkins, of Baxter Springs, and A. E. Mallory, of Quaker Valley. The mill is operated by a gasoline engine and is equipped with a power sheller and two grinders, one for cob meal, feed and mixed feed, and the other for corn meal and graham flour.

Salina, Kan.—J. G. Meier, who was associated with the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. some time ago, resigning in 1923, and who recently severed his connection as wheat buyer with the Sunflower Grain Co. (as reported in the Journals' last number), has gone into the grain brokerage business on his own account and will operate under his own name, handling milling wheat, coarse grains and millfeeds.

KENTUCKY

Franklin, Ky.—W. D. Fowler has taken over and is now operating the Mayhew Feed Co.'s feed mill.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Bowling Green Sweet Feed Mill Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Cecil Dodd, A. H. Kirkland and M. E. Rushing.

Hickman, Ky.—The Samuel Hastings Co., of Cairo, has leased the N. C. & St. L. Railroad Co.'s warehouse and installed complete corn sheller equipment. A conveyor has been built the entire length of the building and the corn is shoveled from the wagons into the conveyor, which carries it to the sheller. The conveyor can accommodate ten wagons at a time, and the sheller has a capacity of 50 bus. an hour. From the sheller the corn goes into the chutes, which take it either to railroad cars or to river boats.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Grain Co.'s plant, destroyed by fire late in 1929, has been rebuilt and started operation the last week of October. The only portions of the plant which are not new are the boiler and the storage and sacking building, which were unharmed by the fire. The rehandling department has a capacity of 10,000 bus. per day. Storage tanks, having a capacity of 40,000 bus., are of weather-proof steel, riveted. The plant is equipped to unload from boats, trucks and railroad cars. The construction work was supervised by the local organization.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

The Farmers' National Grain Corp. Baltimore branch, Chester L. Weekes, manager, is acquiring additional office room in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp., of Chicago, has installed a private wire to the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. Its correspondent is Dennis & Co., Inc.

Charles R. Kendig, former superintendent of grain elevators of the Northern Central Railway Co. at Baltimore, died Oct. 31 at his home in Roland Park. He was 80 years old.—R. C. N.

Exports of wheat from Baltimore in the ten months of the calendar year amount to 8,734,214 bus., compared with 6,491,015 bus. exported in the corresponding period of 1930.—R. C. N.

Anna Margaret Trappe, mother of Walter F. Trappe, New York representative of the Norris Grain Co., of Illinois, died at her home, 323 East University Parkway, Baltimore, on Oct. 27.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Kellogg Co., cereal manufacturers, is to start immediately an extensive improvement project, originally planned for the future, in order to help the unemployment situation this winter. Plans include the replacement of older buildings at the plant with new ones, improving the landscape and building a \$500,000 junior high school and civic auditorium as a gift to the city. The aim is to give the Kellogg plant one of the most beautiful settings of any manufacturing plant in the country.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

OGREN GRAIN CO.

Wichita, Kansas

Grain Merchants

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Isabella County Farmers Grain Co. has been taken over by Howard Renwick, who has been associated with the company for the last four years, and Glenn Knapp, manager of the Mt. Pleasant Produce Co. for several years and who has been operating a coal business here for the past year. The Knapp coal yards will be discontinued at the present location and the business joined with the fuel business of the elevator company. No change will be made in the name of the company. For the past year this plant has been operated and managed by E. W. Walrath.

MINNESOTA

Belle Plaine, Minn.—On Nov. 1 the Farmers Elvtr. Co. went on a cash basis.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Am out of the grain business.—Redwood Milling Co.

Onamia, Minn.—C. E. Grael's feed mill and elevator burned recently; loss, \$20,000.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Andrew Swannstrom has opened a new feed grinding mill.

Long Prairie, Minn.—A. W. Grell, of Rockville, has leased the Kearns Grain Co.'s elevator.

Faribault, Minn.—John Heirholm, of Browns Valley, is erecting a feed mill at this point.

Madelia, Minn.—John Powers' feed mill was damaged slightly by fire recently, due to friction.

Lenoir, Minn.—A new feed mill and coal storage facilities have been installed by Lancaster Bros.

Lake Elmo, Minn.—G. A. Meyer's elevator has been improved by new planking on the driveway approaches.

Duluth, Minn.—It is reported that the Duluth office of the Bunge-North American Grain Corp. will be closed.

Atwater, Minn.—W. J. Peterson has succeeded C. W. Cummings as manager of the Atwater Milling Co.'s plant.

Marshall, Minn.—It is reported that the Marshall Independent Elvtr. Co. contemplates installing a new feed mixer very soon.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The new manager of R. E. Jones & Co.'s elevator is Walter C. Siem, formerly with the Richardson Elvtr. Co. at Elgin.

Hector, Minn.—Recent improvements at the Hector Elvtr. Co.'s plant include a 15-ton truck scale, redecoration of the office and overhauling of the driveway.

Minneapolis, Minn.—New applicants for membership in the Chamber of Commerce include J. Marks, of John F. Clark & Co., grain and stock brokers, Chicago.

Foley, Minn.—Albert Cairns has resigned his position as manager of the Foley Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and will go into the feed mill business for himself.

Elgin, Minn.—Charlie Richardson has succeeded Walter C. Siem as manager of the Richardson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator; Mr. Siem having gone to Cannon Falls, Minn.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. contemplates the construction of a 14,000-bu. corn elevator, 7,000 bus. of which will be used for other grains. This will be the second addition to the company's plant in four years.

Lucan, Minn.—Loren Timm, formerly with A. M. Timm & Sons at Arlington, Minn., is now manager of the Springfield Milling Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding Andrew Hagert.

Duluth, Minn.—Wheat of the Grain Stabilization Corp. held in Duluth elevators has been transferred to the Consolidated Elvtrs., space in which has been leased by the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Bird Island, Minn.—F. J. Ryan, who formerly operated the local elevator of the Pacific Grain Co., is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding O. D. Smith, now at Glenfield, N. D.

Farmington, Minn.—The new plant of the Farm Service Stores, Inc. (formerly the Haertel Co.), consisting of a 20,000-bu. elevator, feed mill, warehouse and coal shed, described in detail in the Aug. 26 Journals, has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Gaylord, Minn.—The recent death of C. E. Peterson, owner of the C. E. Peterson Elvtr. Co. for a number of years, has been announced. Mr. Peterson, who was 49 years of age, had suffered from heart trouble for a year. His business is being operated by his son, Cavour.

Duluth, Minn.—George G. Barnum, the oldest living member of the Board of Trade, was honored recently by grain men of the exchange on his 88th birthday, by being presented with a birthday cake from the younger men and by testimonials from the older ones, some of whom have been associated with him for nearly 50 years. Mr. Barnum, who is the head of the Barnum Grain Co., has twice been pres. of the Board of Trade, twice vice-pres., and a member for 49 years.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY LETTER

F. A. Farmer, former member of the Board of Trade and who operated the F. A. Farmer Commission Co. until his retirement a few years ago, died on Oct. 18, at the age of 77 years. He is survived by his widow.

Frank A. Theis, vice-pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. and pres. of the Board of Trade, was recently made vice-pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, having charge of agricultural activities.

Curtis P. Cauthorn, well known throuth the state in grain and livestock circles, and who was formerly a partner in the Hodgson-Cauthorn Grain Co., is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for sec'y of state for Missouri.

The wheat buying division of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., which has always maintained its offices in the Board of Trade, will hereafter occupy the same quarters with the company's sales branch, which recently moved its offices to the ninth floor of the Board of Trade Bldg. Dewey Walters has charge of the wheat buying division.

After being associated with the Southwestern Milling Co. for 16 years, W. C. Bagley resigned his position in the wheat buying division of that company recently and is now associated with the Chicago Great Western Railroad as traffic agent, his duties in that capacity still associating him with the grain and milling trades. His headquarters will be in Kansas City.

Fire at the Spear Brand Mills late in October caused a damage of \$2,000 to the warehouse.

MONTANA

Antelope, Mont.—Jerry Hedges, manager of the Farmers Grain & Shipping Co., died recently.

Oswego, Mont.—Mail addressed to J. T. Dolan, Imperial Elvtr. Co., is returned marked "Elevator closed."

Lambert, Mont.—Mr. Wilson, of Williston, has been appointed manager of the International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Cascade, Mont.—The Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co. has brot suit against J. A. Conrey, to recover \$603, due on an account for May wheat, bot on \$100 margin.

Harrison, Mont.—The Harrison Mill, manufacturing flour and other grain products including stock feed, started grinding again last month, after being shut down for some time.

Butte, Mont.—J. George Dolan, branch manager at Butte for Logan & Bryan, grain brokers of Chicago, died in this city Oct. 30, aged 50 years. Burial was at Chicago, on Nov. 4. Mr. Dolan is survived by his wife and daughter.

Cascade, Mont.—William C. Boeke, general manager of the Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co., died Oct. 20, in a Great Falls hospital, from a heart attack following an operation from which he seemed to be recovering nicely. Born in Germany, Mr. Boeke came to the United States when a lad of 15. He had been with the Cascade Co. 10 years, assuming the entire management of the plant last August, upon the retirement of August Schwachheim, pres. of the company. His widow and two children survive him.

NEBRASKA

Culbertson, Neb.—The Culbertson Equity Exchange has leased its elevator to the McCook Equity Exchange.

Omaha, Neb.—After a two weeks' illness, D. J. McGrath, an inspector for the Grain Exchange, died on Oct. 16.

Danneborg, Neb.—Howard Limberg has succeeded Geo. Rasmussen as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator.

Butte, Neb.—Sherman Meland has remodeled the Butte Mill, installed some new machinery and is now manufacturing flour.

Niobrara, Neb.—The flour mill has been closed for an indefinite period because of lack of wheat grown in this section for it to grind.

De Witt, Neb.—W. W. Bramsby has just installed a new elevator belt and cups together with other small repairs purchased thru W. E. Hewett.

Kearney, Neb.—The Kearney Grain Co. will install new elevator belt and a complete new set of Superior DP Cups and other repairs furnished thru W. E. Hewett.

Fremont, Neb.—In the Frederickson Milling Co.'s case against Doran and Whitley, in which the milling company claimed it was compelled to buy alfalfa meal on the market at a loss because the defendants did not live up to their contract to supply the meal, a verdict of \$8,198.20 was returned in favor of the milling company.

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Eagle, Neb.—Guy Jones is the new manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Frank Betts, who resigned to look after his farming interests.

Auburn, Neb.—Ed Ely Grain Co. is installing a cylinder corn sheller with elevator drag chains, extension counter shaft pulley and other repairs purchased thru W. E. Hewett.

Atlanta, Neb.—The elevator of the Atlanta Equity Exchange, under lease during the past year by the Union Equity Grain Co., is expected to be leased to the Holdridge Equity Exchange.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., headquarters in this city and operating elevators in Iowa and Nebraska, is considering building some new wood storage at its country elevator stations.

York, Neb.—S. P. Stryker, who three years ago fell thru an elevator trap door that had been left open, has recently been awarded \$15 a week for the 300 weeks he was away from work and \$10.38 a week for the rest of his life in a suit for personal injury damages against the Wright-Leet Grain Co., of this city.

Colon, Neb.—The farmers' elevator directors have received so many applications for the position of manager, they seem to experience much difficulty in taking action. The 85 who made application during the first two weeks of the month, asked for salaries all the way from \$75 to \$250 a month. Applications were received from six different states.

Lincoln, Neb.—In reply to the question: Is it compulsory, or only on surrender of the old storage receipt, to sell and satisfy liens? Attorney-General Morris has given an opinion as follows: Upon this point the law is somewhat conflicting. Section 1 indicates that it is a mandatory duty of the warehouseman to sell upon the expiration of the storage contract "at the local market price on the close of business on that day sufficient of said stored grain to satisfy all accrued storage charges thereon and also advances upon and liens against such storage contract." While in the storage contract itself under the provisions of Section 3, the warehouseman merely, "reserves the right to sell sufficient of said grain to pay such charges and advances." It is my opinion that the storage contract controls and that the warehouseman has the right to sell sufficient grain to pay storage charges and advances provided that he has given the required notice, but is not compelled to sell.

NEW YORK

Lockport, N. Y.—The new elevator of Federal Mill, Inc., has had two airplane beacons placed on top of it for the guidance of pilots seeking the local airport.

New York, N. Y.—Sixteen members of the Produce Exchange have been appointed on a com'te to assist the general New York com'te for the relief of the unemployed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The weekly lectures in the new course in grain marketing being put on by the University of Buffalo will be given by F. J. Schonhart, of the Cargill Grain Co.

Oran, N. Y.—Spontaneous combustion in distillers' grains stored in G. L. Chapman's feed mill is credited with causing fire, which broke out on the night of Nov. 2. Damage was confined to the distillers' grains in storage. Loss is estimated at \$700.

Baldwinsville, N. Y.—The plant known as the Frazee Mills, consisting of a 50,000-bu. elevator and a 400-barrel mill, has been taken over by Clasen & Mautz (both of whom were officers in the old firm), and operations will be started soon by the new owners.

New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Gerard, wife of John F. Gerard, wheat buyer on the Produce Exchange for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., while wheeling her baby near her home in Brooklyn, on Oct. 23, was seriously injured when an ice truck turned over on the sidewalk after being run into by an automobile. In saving the baby's life by taking her quickly from the carriage, Mrs. Gerard was hit by the truck and received a broken jaw, broken leg and three broken ribs. At last report she was in the Madison Hospital and was said to be out of danger.

Buffalo, N. Y.—All of the old officers of the New York State Millers Ass'n were re-elected at the annual convention of the ass'n, held in this city on Oct. 29, as follows: Pres., W. V. Hamilton; vice-pres., H. L. Perrigo; treas., M. L. Walldorff; sec'y, Fred E. Pond.

New York, N. Y.—Eastern headquarters have been opened by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in the Empire State Bldg., to take care of the company's business in the section that will be served by its new yeast plant at Old Bridge, N. J. (40 miles from this city). Francis X. Ragan will be the eastern manager in charge.

Albany, N. Y.—Ground has been broken for the construction of the Albany Port Commission's 13,000,000-bu. elevator, 10,000,000 bus. space of which has been leased by the Cargill Grain Co., of Minneapolis. The elevator will be 750 feet long and 350 feet wide; 3,000,000 bus. space will be in the elevators themselves and the rest in storage bins and underground pockets. It is the intention of the operators to run this plant 24 hours a day. The car unloading speed will be 240 cars per day. Boat unloading will be 500,000 bus. per day. A pneumatic system, having a capacity of 100,000 bus. per hour, will take care of the unloading from vessels. The James Stewart Corp. expects to have the elevator ready for use in the early spring.

NORTH DAKOTA

Pettibone, N. D.—J. H. Gullickson has been made manager of the Farmers Union's elevator, succeeding Ed Schmitt.

Glenfield, N. D.—The local elevator of the Monarch Elevtr. Co. is now being managed by O. D. Smith, former manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Bird Island, Minn.

Hannaford, N. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co., whose house burned recently as reported in the Oct. 14 Journals, is considering buying one of the elevators in Hannaford or else moving its elevator from Wallum.

Sutton, N. D.—Fire resulting from an explosion in the feed mill at the Sutton Equity Elevtr. Co.'s plant Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31, was believed to have been extinguished, but a man was left on watch, and at 10 o'clock that night fire again broke out, completely burning the elevator; loss on building \$15,000, and on grain \$7,000; insurance was carried.

Underwood, N. D.—The fire at the Underwood Grain & Trading Co.'s elevator, mentioned in the last number of the Journals, at first reported as caused by a dust explosion, was later said to have been caused by an explosion in the feed mill, probably from spontaneous combustion. The loss to the building was estimated at \$18,000. Insurance was carried on building and contents.

Spring Brook, N. D.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently voted to accept the fire insurance company's offer of \$17,688 for building and stock, burned late in July. Claim against a bonding company for an alleged shortage, reported in the Journals last number, had not yet been settled at last report.

Nome, N. D.—My elevator at Nome was sold last summer to the Great Western Grain Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and later the Great Western Grain Co. traded elevators with the monarch Elevtr. Co., so that the Monarch Elevtr. Co. is now the owner and operator of the elevator that I had at Nome, which was run under the name of the Nome Grain Co. The Great Western Grain Co. now owns two elevators at Nome, the one formerly owned by the Monarch and their own. —B. C. Hanson [now operating an elevator at Tower City, N. D., under his own name].

OHIO

Cleveland, O.—Fifteen garages and sheds of the Lake Shore Elevtr. Co. burned on Oct. 27; loss, \$2,700.

Eldean (Troy p. o.), O.—The Allen Wheeler Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Oct. 27.

Nevada, O.—Luther Mollencop has succeeded Ray Hamaker as manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s mill.

Newton Falls, O.—Several sacks of flour were stolen from Klingensmith & Griffith's flour and feed mill recently.

Fostoria, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold a meeting in this city on the first Monday in December.

Malta, O.—Another room is being added to the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, a grinder and mixer installed and a concrete driveway being put in.

Rockyridge, O.—An explosion is reported as occurring at the Ottawa County Co-op. Co.'s plant on Nov. 6; loss, \$5,000 to building and \$1,000 to stock.

Osborn, O.—Safe crackers were frightened away from the H. B. Armstrong Grain Co.'s office, early in the morning of Oct. 18, when the marshal appeared on the scene.

New Knoxville, O.—We have about finished the installation of ton capacity feed mixers at each of our plants. We operate at Moulton and New Knoxville.—Detzen Grain Co.

Bryan, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator burned Oct. 29; loss, about \$18,000, including machinery, 11,000 bus. of oats and 3,000 bus. of wheat. Investigation showed that the elevator had been broken into and fired in several places.

Bellefontaine, O.—Mrs. Laura D. Gebby, wife of Elmer R. Gebby, voluntary bankrupt, bot the elevator that was sold by the sheriff in settlement of the suit of the Bellefontaine Bldg. & Loan Co. against Mr. Gebby, for \$5,923.60. The elevator was appraised at \$7,500.

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Malvern, O.—J. B. Steinberger & Son's new flour mill is about completed.

New Paris, O.—Harry D. Collins has bot George W. Richards & Son's elevator and was to assume management by the 15th of this month. He contemplates making some improvements in the property. For several years past Mr. Collins has been manager of the New Paris elevator.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Co. (National Biscuit Co. owner) has under construction a new warehouse to replace the unit burned last May. It will have steel siding and roof and will contain about 30,000 square feet of floor space. The Macdonald Engineering Co., which has just completed a new marine leg and tower at this point, has the contract.

St. Paris, O.—The St. Paris Roller Mill, owned by J. B. and E. O. Tannehill, manufacturers of feed, corn meal and flour, burned at 6:30 a. m. on Oct. 30; loss, about \$10,000; covered by insurance. The fire was believed to have started in the oil pit of the engine room. A large quantity of feed and flour was destroyed, mostly by water, and some of the machinery.

Tiffin, O.—Members of the Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n and the similar ass'n for northeastern Ohio, met in this city shortly after noon, Nov. 2, for a meeting and entertainment in the Masonic Temple. Business sessions were held in the afternoon by the men, while their wives were being entertained at bridge. A banquet was held at 6:30 p. m., followed by a program, which, in turn, was followed by dancing. The business program included a number of talks and discussions.

OKLAHOMA

Gansel, Okla.—E. J. Miller sustained slight windstorm damage to his elevator on Oct. 26.

Forgan, Okla.—A. B. Watkins has reopened the local flour mill after repairing it.

Enid, Okla.—C. E. Porter is marketing a new breakfast cereal of his own manufacture, which he calls "Queen of the Wheat."

Bixby, Okla.—The G. A. Brown Mill has recently been remodeled, including a new roof and complete coat of galvanized sheet iron.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Mount Vernon, Ore.—A new warehouse, 100 x 150 feet, has been erected by the Skagit Feed Co.

Woodburn, Ore.—The Woodburn Feed & Supply Co. recently installed a magnetic separator.

Ellensburg, Wash.—A grain and hay office has been opened up by "Shorty" Robins on his own account.

Eugene, Ore.—A magnetic separator has been added to the equipment of the Eugene Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Redmond, Ore.—Stock of the Hodgen-Brewster Milling Co., stored in Westesen's warehouse, was damaged by fire about Oct. 12.

Asotin, Wash.—Roy Gleason, manager of the Asotin Flour Mill & Elvtr. Co., died Oct. 26 as the result of a stroke of paralysis suffered the day before.

Issaquah, Wash.—Frank L. Grimes has become associated with the feed firm operating as the A. L. Wold Co., and an up-to-date feed mixer for poultry and dairy feeds has been installed.

LaCrosse, Wash.—R. R. Hall is installing machinery for grinding feed in the Jackson Bldg., which he has leased, and will carry on a feed and commission business.

Seattle, Wash.—On Nov. 1 the headquarters of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington were moved to 310 Exchange Bldg., as announced by Floyd Oles, manager.

Portland, Ore.—After an illness lasting two years, J. H. Klosterman, formerly operating as J. H. Klosterman & Co., grain and feed, died at his home in this city, in October.

Bothel, Wash.—The Walters Feed Mills recently installed a new mixer which will increase the production from 20 to 50 tons per day and has purchased a cleaner having more than twice the capacity of the one in present use.

Portland, Ore.—William Albers, after 35 years in the grain and milling business of this city, director of Albers Bros. Milling Co., retired on Oct. 31. He has been contemplating this step for several years, as he wished to take a rest after so active a life.

Seattle, Wash.—The Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co. is reported to have sent \$326.50 to the state director of agriculture in compliance with a state law requiring licenses for all warehouses, following a threat by the state to suspend operations of the company unless it complied with the state law. The company contended that the Federal license under which it was operating was sufficient.

Lewiston, Ida.—Our new mill building is of concrete construction, with 10,000 bus. of grain storage within the building. The plant is designed for two units of 200 barrels each, one of which we are installing at this time. The plant is expected to be in operation about the 15th of Nov., possibly earlier. The building was designed by Louis Delivoux and constructed by a local contractor.—Prairie Flour Mill Co., by L. W. Wright.

The Dalles, Ore.—The Eastern Oregon Wheat League will hold its fourth annual meeting at this city Nov. 13-14. Among other interesting topics to be discussed will be the following: "Grain Handling in Europe," by B. W. Whitlock, of Federal grain supervision; "Wheat Statistics, How They Are Gathered and Their Accuracy," by Paul Newman, Federal statistician for Oregon; "The Smut Situation," by E. R. Jackman, extension agronomist, Oregon State College.

PENNSYLVANIA

Collegeville, Pa.—Fire which broke out in Frank Gristock's feed mill recently did but slight damage.

Goodville, Pa.—Fire early in the morning of Oct. 30 destroyed the four-story stone grist mill of Aaron H. Weaver, one-half mile west of Goodville; loss, \$14,000; partly insured; 500 bus. of wheat, 500 bus. of corn and a large quantity of feed, cornmeal and flour were burned. The building was erected in 1894.

New Brighton, Pa.—The properties of J. H. Hornby & Sons have been purchased by Percy Hornby, formerly with the Mother Hubbard Milling Co., who will operate the plant under the name of J. H. Hornby & Sons Co. A full line of dairy and poultry feeds will be manufactured and flour handled, the company representing the Stanard Tilton Milling Co., of St. Louis, in this part of Pennsylvania. Following are the officers of the new company: Pres., J. H. Hornby; treas. and general manager, Percy Hornby, and sec'y, George E. Mitchell.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Tyndall, S. D.—George Lehr's elevator burned during the night of Oct. 27; loss, \$3,000; partly insured.

Frederick, S. D.—While hunting last month, Andrew Madison, grain buyer here for many years, dropped dead. He is survived by his wife and four children.

Stevens, S. D.—Bill's Feed & Milling Co., of Sioux City, Ia., recently purchased the Sioux Milling Co.'s elevator at Stevens, which has a capacity of 16,000 bus., and will operate it as a branch of the Sioux City plant, which includes a 20,000-bu. elevator.

DeSmet, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son's new feed mill, mentioned in the Journal's last number, is being erected two feet east of the elevator. One of the company's two elevators at Goodwin, S. D., was taken down and the material used in building the feed mill at DeSmet.

Spencer, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose plant was recently taken over by the Hallet & Carey Co., of Minneapolis, had been in business 20 years, and voted to discontinue in preference to sustaining further losses by trying to operate under present business conditions.

Rosholt, S. D.—Contract for the erection of a new building and the installation of additional feed mill equipment to go into the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. A one-ton Eureka Batch Mixer will be installed, also a No. 10 oat huller and a combination corn cracker and grader unit. Individual motor drives and enclosed motors for power will be used. Work will be started at once.

SOUTHEAST

Reedson (Shenandoah Junction p. o.), W. Va.—We are out of business.—Myers & Hardy.

Decatur, Ala.—Decatur Mill & Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of a hammer mill. The company manufactures stock feed.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Eddy Milling & Drying Co. incorporated; F. S. and C. F. Eddy and E. F. Hathaway incorporators; to manufacture flour.

Narrows (Glendale p. o.), W. Va.—The Kingrea Milling Co. recently started operation of its new plant, which has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour, 800 bus. of meal and 15 tons of feed.

TENNESSEE

Jackson, Tenn.—The plant of the Model Mill Co. was badly damaged by fire Oct. 26.

Columbia, Tenn.—W. N. Butler, grain dealer, has opened a feed mill for the manufacture of poultry and stock feeds.

Martin, Tenn.—The Southern Mill is undergoing repairs and some new equipment is being installed preparatory to its operation again.

Mountain City, Tenn.—The editor of the Mountain City "News" has purchased the T. J. Barry Mill property, completed a number of improvements and is now making corn meal.

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TEXAS

Cuero, Tex.—Cuero Shelling & Feed Co., incorporated; incorporators: V. J. Grunder and others.

Kerrick, Tex.—We now at last have our post office here at Kerrick. [Mail was formerly received thru the Stratford, Tex., p. o.]—D. T. Wadley, D. T. Wadley Grain Co.

Tyler, Tex.—The Tyler Feed & Seed Co., wholesale, is a newly formed company, of which Wiley Akins, local representative of the Purina Mills for several years, is the proprietor.

Amarillo, Tex.—E. E. Hughes has been associated with the Henneman Grain & Commission Co., of this city, since Nov. 1. He was formerly with B. C. Christopher & Co. as traveling solicitor.

WISCONSIN

Marshfield, Wis.—A magnetic separator has been installed by the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Antigo, Wis.—The Northern Milling Co.'s feed and flour business has been taken over by Jacob Hunter.

Ostberg, Wis.—At the feed mill of the Pantzer Lbr. Co. an electro-magnetic separator has been installed.

Maplewood, Wis.—Knauff & Tesch have added a magnetic separator to the equipment of their attrition mill.

Wausau, Wis.—The hammer mill of the Farmers Produce Co. has been improved by the addition of a magnetic separator.

Athens, Wis.—The hazard from fire in Geo. A. Schlagel's feed mill has been reduced by installation of an electro-magnetic separator.

Oshkosh, Wis.—The equipment of the feed mill of Nolte & Haven has been improved recently by the installation of an electro-magnetic separator.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Elmer Paetow, formerly with the Franke Grain Co. and the Cahill Grain & Products Co., is now doing business as the Paetow Co., jobbing grain, feed and screenings, in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Random Lake, Wis.—A mill and feed mixer have been installed in its warehouse for temporary use by the Random Lake Co-op. Ass'n, whose mill and warehouse burned late in Aug., as reported previously. Later a fireproof building will be erected.

Rio Creek, Wis.—Van Dam & Dantine is a new concern that has acquired the elevator and warehouse formerly owned by the Rio Creek Farmers Ass'n and will handle grain, dairy feed and farm products. Geo. Van Dam has been with the B & H Milling Co. at Casco as manager for the past 10 years, and Mr. Dantine has been employed by the Van Camp Milk Co.

No wheat will be exported from Russia this year or next, says M. Dovgalevsky, soviet ambassador to France, according to a cable to the Toronto *Globe*.

A bounty of 4½ pence, about 9 cents, per bushel will be paid on all wheat marketed this season under a bill that passed the Australian federal parliament Oct. 30.

Nebraska's New Warehouse Law

By J. F. MILLER, Sec'y Nebraska State Railway Comm., before the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n

The new Grain Warehouse Law is somewhat different from its predecessors. Any elevator or warehouse in which grain is held in storage longer than ten days is declared to be a public warehouse, and grain which has been received at any warehouse for which the actual sale price has not been fixed within ten days after the receipt of the grain is declared to be grain held in storage, regardless of the intention of the parties. The Attorney General's office has advised us that this ten-day period runs from the date of delivery of the last wagon truck or carload in any given consignment, the question as to whether or not actual payment has been made for the grain does not enter. If grain has been delivered by the owner or his agent to a warehouse or an elevator and remains there for more than ten days, and if during the ten days the parties do not definitely agree upon the sale price, the grain is held in storage and the elevator or warehouse is a grain warehouse within the meaning of the 1931 Act. All warehouses having a Federal warehouse license are exempt from obtaining a state license. These are the **only** ones exempt. All other grain warehouses must obtain a grain warehouse license and are under the jurisdiction of the State Railway Commission.

Under the new law a grain warehouse license is issued for one year only. Those of you having warehouse licenses at the present time must file a new application on Jan. 1, and each succeeding year thereafter. Any of you who do not have licenses and wish to procure them should write to the Commission. We will send you the form of application and form of the bond. You should fill them out and accompany them with a check or draft for \$5 payable to the State of Nebraska.

There are a few points that should be borne in mind regarding the bond. The co-operatives must obtain a grain warehouse license. If after obtaining the warehouse license, they show us that according to their by-laws they can only store grain for members and stockholders, and that they do not store grain for any non-members, they are then exempt by law from filing a bond. This, for your information is the only place in the law where the co-operatives are treated differently from other warehouses. If, however, any co-operative stores grain for a non-member, the co-operative must file a bond sufficient to cover all grain in storage, both that of members and of non-members.

Warehouses are required to give bond for the full amount of the market value of the grain held in storage. The Commission prefers a surety bond to a personal bond. If you choose to file a personal bond, your sureties must each of them be able to show the Commission they have property in the State of Nebraska of greater value than the amount of the bond over and above their legal exemptions and debts. A member of a partnership may not sign the bond of a warehouse which is owned by the partnership, but a stockholder in a corporation may sign this corporation's bond.

The bond provides that the warehouse shall be liable for all loss, damage or non-delivery of grain for whatever cause, except loss due to changes in market value or acts of God.

The license for the warehouse is issued when the application and bonds are approved.

Grain warehousemen are required to report the actual amount of grain in storage on each day of the preceding month during the first 5 days of each calendar month. This is to determine whether or not the bond of the warehouseman is sufficient to cover all grain in storage at all times. When the re-

port shows that the grain in storage is of greater value than the amount of the bond, the warehouseman is required to file a supplemental bond to cover the excess.

The present law is a little more clear on the point of issuing of warehouse receipts than the old law was. It provides that within fifteen days after the delivery of grain to a warehouse or elevator, the warehouseman must issue a warehouse receipt.

Three specific requirements must be met before a party storing grain can require delivery. He must (1) make a demand for the grain, (2) present any and all warehouse receipts covering the grain he demands, and (3) make payment of all lawful charges against said grain. Then, if the grain is not delivered within twenty-four hours, the warehouseman's bond is liable for the value of the grain and one cent per bu. per day damages for each day's delay in the delivery. If, however, delivery of the grain is made as rapidly as possible by use of ordinary diligence, the bond is not liable. The question of whether or not the grain was delivered with ordinary diligence would, I suppose, be a question for the courts. So to avoid a law suit it would be wise for the warehouseman to be able at all times to deliver grain upon demand.

The Railway Commission does not fix the amount that warehouses shall charge for storage of grain. This was fixed by the legislature in the Warehouse Act. It provides that the following charges shall be made:

1½ cents per bu. first 15 days, wagonload lots;
1 cent per bu., first 15 days, carload lots;
1/25th of one cent per bu. per day thereafter.

Somewhat misunderstood is the provision that all contracts for storage of grain shall terminate on June 30 of each year. This is for the protection of the grain warehouseman. It makes it impossible for the owner of grain to store with you year after year and not pay his storage rent. On June 30 of each year storage contracts must be renewed, and the storer of grain must pay all storage due. If he fails to do this, you may sell a sufficient amount of the grain he has stored, and deduct all your legal charges and then pay the balance to the owner of the grain. You may, if you choose, renew the contract for storage of grain after June 30 by mutual consent, and the grain shall continue to be stored at the rate of 1/25th of one cent per day per bushel. In renewing a contract of storage from year to year, you should be careful to cancel the old warehouse receipt and issue a new one.

Any violation of any of the provisions of the law, which includes failure to procure a license, or failure or refusal to submit to inspections, or failure to file reports, or any other conditions of the law—for any such violation, the person so violating is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000, or may be imprisoned for not less than one or more than five years, or both, and in addition thereto be liable for all damages arising to any person from said violation.

Compulsory operation of farms in Spain is being forced by the government to overcome the tendency of landowners to let the land lie idle during the present unsettled political conditions.

Hearing on the application for a receiver for the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n of Wichita began Nov. 3 before Justice Pollock in the federal court at Kansas City, Kan. The complainants contend that since its organization in 1924 one million dollars of its assets have been dissipated. Whose money was squandered?

Government ownership is wanted by nobody; but a continuance of the present policy of regulation will make it inevitable. The public, the shippers and the railways have become so accustomed to the present system of regulation that any suggestion that the commission should be deprived of a large part of its power is likely to be regarded by many persons as an attack upon the very ark of the covenant. But why should not railroad executives be allowed to manage the railroad business? Why should not railway officers be given the same freedom to advance rates and wages in periods of prosperity and reduce them in periods of depression that is exercised by the managements of other business concerns?—*Railway Age*.

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit

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Transit Grain & Commission Co.
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Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Grain Carriers

The National Industrial Traffic League will hold its annual meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18 and 19.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Corporation Commission of Oklahoma has postponed the intrastate grain rate investigation, No. 10775, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 4.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 40,163 cars during the week ending Oct. 24, against 36,718 for the preceding week and 41,612 a year ago. Last week's record of grain movement is the best made for many weeks past.

The Panama Canal passed 1,862,147 long tons of wheat during the fiscal year ended June 30, against 3,035,884 three years ago, to the Atlantic. Total eastbound cargo decreased from 21,320,575 tons in 1928 to 18,402,371 tons during the fiscal year prior to July 1, 1931.

The New York Central Railroad Co. put into effect Nov. 2 a cut in salaries of 10 per cent on those in excess of \$350 monthly. Previously there had been a cut of 10 to 20 per cent in salaries above \$500 monthly. John C. Walber, vice pres., is negotiating with the union members for a voluntary wage reduction.

Excelsior, Ark.—The Midland Valley Coal Co. has been awarded damages of \$2,000 and interest for the Midland Valley Railroad Co.'s failure to supply open top coal cars, in in docket No. 22391. The Interstate Commerce Commission had previously determined that the refusal to supply cars was unjust, unreasonable and unduly prejudicial.

The barge line rate on cotton is to be decided by the Sec'y of War about Nov. 20. The railroads oppose the \$1 a bale rate, Memphis to New Orleans; and it may affect the grain rate, since the War Department suspended the port to port cotton rate, opposed by the railroads, and suspension of the port to port rate on grain is feared. The St. Louis Merchants Exchange reports that 5,000,000 bus. of wheat move by water annually at a rate of 8 cents per 100 lbs. The rail rate is 11 cents, and prior to government barge operation was 18.5 cents.

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court has set Nov. 30 as the date for the hearing of the protest by the Santa Fe Railroad against the revised grain rates effective Aug. 1. The railroads are contending in this case, in particular, that the Commission misconstrued and misapplied the Hoch-Smith resolution relating to the adjustment of freight rates on agricultural products. Claiming that the enforcement of the order will reduce their revenue \$25,000,000 annually, the railroads also urge that the Commission's order will prevent them from earning as nearly as may be the rate of return required by the Interstate Commerce Act.

Portland, Ore.—The railroads are now arranging to issue a new tariff or supplement to Henry's Tariff 10-F, eliminating B rates and placing mixed feed products on the same basis as grain. This will also be effective in supplement to Henry's Tariff No. 13 covering Montana. These rates will apply only in Montana and west to the Coast, taking in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. At the present time Henry's Tariff 10-F quotes a differential of from 2½ to as high as 7 and 9c on mixed feeds in this territory and this is unfair and unjust. The rate should be placed on the same basis as previously or in other words as the grain rates. This has no bearing, tho, on any transcontinental business.

The Chicago switching rate case will be reopened, the Interstate Commerce Commission announced Nov. 7, with regard to the relationship between the interstate and intrastate rates, the railroads having called the attention of the Commission to the refusal of the Illinois and Indiana State Commissions to acquiesce in the increases as effective on intrastate traffic.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No. 24259, R. G. Harris and H. P. Harris (Harris Brothers Grain Co.) v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner Edgar Snider. Dismissal proposed. Complaint alleging that rates on corn, origins in Kansas and Missouri to destinations in Texas were unreasonable, barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 23671, Consolidated Cottonseed Operating Co. v. Arkansas and Memphis Railway and Bridge Terminal Co. by Examiner W. B. Wilbur. Dismissal proposed. Rates and bridge toll, cottonseed, carloads, southern Missouri, Arkansas and western Louisiana to Memphis, Tenn., not unreasonable.

Chicago Hearings on Grain Rates

Examiners Mackley and Hall of the Interstate Commerce Commission held hearings Nov. 3 to 6 at Chicago, Ill., on four cases involving grain rates. The first case required two days, and the hearings were continued to Nov. 5 and 6. In its decision in docket 17000, part 7, the Commission fixed a proportional rate of 15 cents between Kansas City and Chicago and of 9 cents between Kansas City and St. Louis. Prior to the effective date of the decision, the rates between those points were, respectively, 17½ and 13½ cents. Rates from Chicago to Central territory points, prior to the decision, were, and still are, 4 cents lower than rates to the same points from St. Louis. The change in the rates up to Chicago and St. Louis resulted in increasing the spread of the total rates, Chicago over St. Louis, to C. F. A. points from 4 to 6 cents, with a result that the movement of the grain must take the route via St. Louis. This rate is under suspension on protest by the Kansas City Board of Trade.

In docket 24725 the Omaha shippers attack the 4-cent differential, Omaha over Kansas City, in the rates prescribed in the Western grain rate case, to St. Louis, claiming they are 2 cents out of line, as against Kansas City and St. Louis in reaching Central Freight Ass'n territory.

A crowd of 60 representatives of grain shippers attended the hearing on part 7-A of docket 17000, which will include rates within the southeast and rates to the southeast from central territory and the western district.

The examiners wanted to know whether it would be necessary to take into consideration the proportionals to eastern lake ports. No agreement was apparent on the scope of the investigation. It was suggested that hearings also be held at Atlanta, Louisville, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

Czechoslovakia will have to import 23,146,000 bus. wheat and 19,685,000 bus. rye on account of the unsatisfactory domestic crop. The interministerial com'te recently decided to allow rye imports without permits.

Government expenditures have been \$1,360,651,000 during the first four months of the 1932 fiscal year, against receipts of \$680,433,000, and the year's deficit promises to be \$2,000,000,000 due principally to futile farm relief and other wasteful expenditures.

Effect of New Freight Rates on Nebraska

By J. A. LITTLE, Lincoln, Neb., before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at Omaha, Neb.

Where Omaha had an equality of rates with Kansas City to St. Louis and points basing thereon before Aug. 1, since that date Omaha shippers now pay 4 cents a hundred or 2½c a bushel on corn more than the rate from Kansas City to the St. Louis Gateway.

Where rates to Memphis and New Orleans were 1c higher from Omaha than Kansas City the differential was increased to 6c or 3½c a bushel on corn.

After Aug. 1 rates from Omaha to Arkansas and Louisiana were put on a basis of 6 cents over Kansas City where formerly the difference was 4 cents per cwt.

Before Aug. 1 grain of the same price for the same grade and variety at Kansas City and Omaha could be delivered at the same price at St. Louis or in St. Louis territory. After Aug. 1 grain at Omaha had to sell for at least 2½c per bushel less than the same grade and kind of grain at Kansas City in order to sell at St. Louis or points beyond at the same delivered price.

For the same reason grain at Omaha would have to be 6 cents per cwt. cheaper than the same grade and kind at Kansas City in order to deliver at Memphis or New Orleans or at points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico on the same price level as the same grain in storage at Kansas City could be sold.

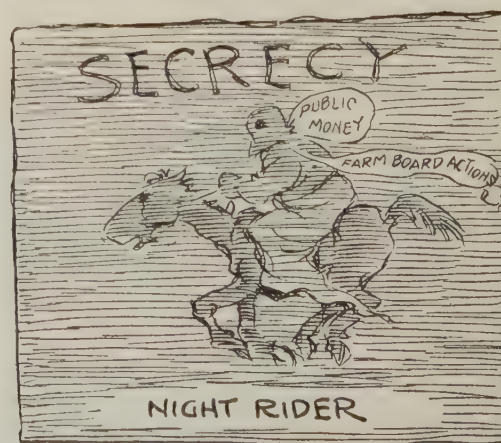
In my judgment the new rates can only have the effect of greatly reducing the ability of Omaha to compete with Kansas City in the purchase and merchandising of Nebraska grain. Omaha will apparently be able to compete with Kansas City for the movement of Nebraska wheat in competition with Kansas wheat when rate parity to Official territory has been restored, but I am afraid that Omaha will generally be unable to pay coarse grain prices as high as Kansas City and may be unable to "bid the country" in a large part of the South Platte territory on a price base competitive with Kansas City.

For example, the rate from Norfolk to Omaha is 12c and from Omaha to Memphis 22c a total of 34 cents as compared with a rate of 18 cents from Norfolk to Kansas City and 16 cents from Kansas City to Memphis or a total of 34c. If Kansas City and Omaha were buying grain at Norfolk for movement to or beyond Memphis, Omaha could not pay more than Kansas City unless the Omaha dealer took less profit or absorbed part of the freight costs.

In the South Platte the situation is very different. From Lincoln and Fremont to Omaha the rate is 10 cents and the rate to Kansas City is 14½c. Again assuming a movement to Memphis the freight costs via Omaha are 32 cents as compared with 30½c via Kansas City. Considering freight only I assume that Kansas City can bid ½c a bushel higher than Omaha at Lincoln or Fremont when the movement is to the Southeast via Memphis and still enjoy ¼c extra margin of profit above a normal price base whatever that may be.

From Superior the rate on corn was 17½c to both Omaha and Kansas City July 31. On Aug. 1 the rate from Superior to Omaha became 14c, a reduction of 3½c, and the rate to Kansas City was reduced 1½c, making the new rate 16 cents. Continuing the assumption of a movement to Memphis or beyond

Another View of Farm Board's Methods



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the combination on Omaha is 36 cents and via Kansas City 32 cents. The Omaha inbound advantage of 2c becomes a net disadvantage of 4 cents. Apparently Kansas City could offer 1c a bushel more than Omaha bids for corn at Superior and still enjoy an extra margin of profit assuming an Omaha price which reflects the outbound freight disadvantage of 6c per cwt. over Kansas City.

Considering such facts I am fearful that Omaha cannot long continue as a Nebraska price fixing factor, independent of Kansas City and, I believe that the new rates tend to destroy the ability of Omaha to give Nebraska producers the benefit of real price competition.

The rate adjustment which produces such results is based on a fallacious theory. The so-called rate break makes rates from Omaha to Memphis equal to the proportional from Omaha to Kansas City plus the proportional from Kansas City to Memphis. Stops at a market are treated as a transit stop since Aug. 1 and a penalty of 2 cents per hundred is assessed if more than two stops are made.

Elimination of Transit.—As I see it this rule practically prohibits inter-market movement of grain. For example, a car of corn from Fremont is sold at Omaha and goes into storage. If that car of corn were shipped to Kansas City and unloaded there for storage the two transit stops would be exhausted and a miller in Arkansas who bought this grain would pay a 2 cent penalty for his transit. Generally speaking this would suggest that grain which has been unloaded at a primary market will be sold to a miller or other consumer and generally cannot move to a second market en route because of the ensuing transit penalty. I cannot see why rates from Omaha via Kansas City or St. Louis should be predicated on the full combination over such markets when the transit rules prevent making a stop except upon payment of a 2 cent penalty for a subsequent transit privilege.

Grouping.—Practically all points in Nebraska including the Omaha market were embraced in an origin group from which a single rate was applied to large destination groups such as Colorado Common points, Utah Common points and points in Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho and Montana.

Since Aug. 1 rates from smaller Nebraska origin groups to smaller destination groups, fixed by a distance scale, have been substituted for many of these old blanket adjustments. Generally there have been large reductions in rates with greater reductions from western Nebraska origin points than from points in central and eastern Nebraska which formerly enjoyed the same rate basis. I presume the new rates have put a premium on movements from nearby points of supply but I do not know to what extent the rate reductions have been reflected in higher relative prices at country points.

On Aug. 1 very low rates became effective from Colorado points to New Mexico and Arizona but corresponding reductions from Nebraska points were not made by the carriers. Nebraska grain raisers and merchandisers have lost considerable business to New Mexico and Arizona awaiting a reduction which will give Nebraska some chance to compete with Colorado.

Before Aug. 1 there were through rates from practically all parts of Nebraska to New Mexico with routing via Superior, Denver and Kansas City. On Aug. 1 those through rates were all canceled.

Effective Aug. 1 proportional rates were established from Kansas City to New Mexico which practically force routing of all grain from Nebraska via that gateway. I will give you a few illustrations of the rate changes involved.

On July 31, 1931, the rate on corn from Omaha, Sioux City and Nebraska country points to points in New Mexico such as Roswell was 61 cents per cwt. It cost as much to move grain from Nebraska country stations as from Omaha or Sioux City to Roswell. The rate from Chicago to Roswell was 65½c and from St. Louis 66 cents per cwt. The rate from Minneapolis was 70 cents per cwt. Therefore, grain at Nebraska country points was in a more favorable position to fill a demand at Roswell than grain at St. Louis, Chicago or Minneapolis.

On July 31, a 61 cent rate applied from Lester, Nebraska, to Roswell for movement via Superior only. Since Aug. 1 the cheapest rate from Lester to Roswell is 43 cents applicable via Kansas City only for a distance of 1038 miles. The rate via Superior for a haul of 801 miles is 50 cents.

Since Aug. 1 the rate on corn from every important market in the west to Roswell, New Mexico, has been as low or lower than the rate from Nebraska country stations such as Lester, Nebraska, to the same destination. If you will keep in mind the 43

cent rate from Lester to Roswell via Kansas City and the 50 cent rate via Superior compare them with the following rates from terminal markets to Roswell, 26 cents from Kansas City, 32 cents from Omaha, 35 cents from Sioux City and 43c from Minneapolis.

Corn can move from important northwest Iowa points via Omaha to Roswell for a rate of 42 cents compared with a rate of 43 cents from Lester via Kansas City and 50 cents via Superior to the same point.

By elimination of thru routes or failure to publish reduced rates via direct routes Nebraska lines have tied up the Oklahoma and Texas grain movement to the Kansas City market and have practically stifled such competition as existed before Aug. 1.

Meeting of Western Grain Men at Marshall, Minn.

The Western Grain Men's Ass'n held its monthly meeting Oct. 13 at Marshall, Minn., Vice Pres. E. A. Silver of Clarkfield, presiding in the absence of Pres. Iver Wollum.

C. W. Krogstad of Hazel Run acted as sec'y.

The resolutions of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n adopted at a meeting at Peoria, Ill., and published on page 387 of the Grain & Feed Journals for Oct. 14, were approved and it was voted that a copy be sent to each member for posting on his bulletin board. The resolutions demand the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

It was moved that the sec'y look into the matter of group life insurance.

In order to discourage fraudulent sales of mortgaged grain it was argued that the Ass'n should bear the expense of bringing criminal action against sellers. The consensus of opinion was that a well advertised prosecution would curb the selling of mortgaged grain. The suit by the mortgagee against the elevator company would furnish the necessary evidence.

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Field Seeds

Cleveland, O.—Walter E. Cook, Inc., seedsmen here, have moved to new and more convenient quarters.

Idaho—United Seed Growers is being organized among the farmers of southwestern Idaho, as a marketing organization.

Grants Pass, Ore.—Ladino Seed Growers Ass'n is reported to be seeking loans on stored seed thru the Federal Reserve Bank.

Bridgeport, Kan.—Mrs. Carl Wheeler is continuing the specialty of growing and distributing sudan grass seed that was started by her husband, who died last July 30.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—South Florida Seed Co. has opened a new seed store and warehouse with a 75 ft. front and so deep that it extends thru the block, so that trade may be served from two streets.

Kansas City, Mo.—The regular fall meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held at the Baltimore Hotel Saturday, Nov. 28. Problems of both the field and garden seed trade will be discussed.

Atlanta, Ga.—H. P. Cottongim, 63, for many years an Atlanta seed man, died suddenly Oct. 18, while returning on an auto trip thru Tennessee and Kentucky. He is survived by two sons, Leonard T. and Lewis H. Cottongim.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Christian County Korean Lespedeza Seed Growers Ass'n was organized at a meeting here recently, where S. R. Ewing, L. A. Dade, M. W. Williams, H. E. Beebe and J. L. Rives were named to a com'te to complete the organization.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—Red and alsike clover seed tended to move unusually slow during the two weeks ended Oct. 20. About 35% of the red clover and 55% of the alsike clover seed had been sold to that date.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Stillwater, Okla.—The local Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a 32 page bulletin, "Wheat Varieties on the High Plains of Oklahoma," which lists the varieties of wheat grown in the state, describes methods of culture, and discusses merits and demerits.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Production of velvet beans for planting is a little smaller than last year. While acreage was maintained, stands were uneven and thinner than

a year ago. Quality is expected to be good due to good harvest weather.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Courtland, Kan.—The Smith County Pure Seed Ass'n was recently formed here.

Wakeman, O.—C. S. Clark & Sons have completed an addition to their seed warehouse and have built a new office.

West Monroe, La.—Lindsey Gin & Seed Co. has qualified as a domesticated foreign corporation, and named W. J. Kinard as statutory agent.

Basin, Wyo.—Woodruff Seed Co., of Milford, Conn., has leased an 800 acre ranch here for growing seedbeans. The company has a cleaning and picking plant here. The new project is being run separately as the Greybull Valley Seed Farms, Inc.

Douglas, Wyo.—Drought is reported to have left this territory short of field and grain seeds, and much grain that should be saved for seed is expected to be fed. Plans are being laid for organization of a Seed Exchange among the farmers, to be effected in February during the annual Farm Congress.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Quaker Oats Co. purchased a carload of Fulhio seed wheat in 1929. When ready for distribution to the farmer this wheat cost them \$2.01 a bu. From this initial shipment, the records show 150,000 acres will be planted to Fulhio wheat this fall.—J. L. Grigg, sec'y-treas., Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n.

Tipton, Ind.—The death of Herbert C. Watson, 31, "International Corn King," on Oct. 16, deeply moved his many friends in the trade. Mr. Watson was crowned at the International Hay & Grain Show at Chicago last December, and has exhibited the prize winning ears of corn at several grain dealers' meetings.

Little Rock, Ark.—H. K. Cockran & Co. are entering the retail field, flower and garden seed business, remodeling a section of their large plant to accommodate the new enterprise. The grain, feed, hay and flour concern has been engaged in the wholesaling of seeds since 1883. Two experienced men will be in charge at the opening of the retail outlet on Jan. 1.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for September, compared with September, 1930, and for the 9 months ending September, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS			
	September 1931	September 1930	9 mos. ending Sept. 1931	9 mos. ending Sept. 1930
Alfalfa	30,000	98,090	319,173	319,173
Red clover	1,947,042	1,743,581	1,743,581	1,743,581
Alsike	94,428	4,197,554	4,197,554	4,197,554
Crimson clover..	132,105	390,400	1,857,745	3,407,543
Other clover....	8,423	459,271	999,140	999,140
Vetch	711,743	300,385	2,811,144	1,650,193
Grass	319,130	517,642	4,605,325	3,892,299
	EXPORTS			
	September 1931	September 1930	9 mos. ending Sept. 1931	9 mos. ending Sept. 1930
Alfalfa	11,404	44,509	120,581	737,717
Red clover....	86,458	7,940	523,609	341,048
Other clover....	5,361	97,510	154,363	610,455
Timothy	1,263,779	2,496,491	6,503,895	10,230,207
Other grass seeds	480,288	356,006	2,466,091	4,436,948
Other field seeds	14,442	107,687	1,191,196	2,116,572

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Commercial production of lespedeza seed is expected to be larger than last year. Acreage of Korean and Kobe continued to expand and the yield is larger than last year in several important districts where drought prevailed during the previous season. Shipments will be 75% larger than from the preceding crop.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Marshfield, Ore.—The Coos District Seed Growers Ass'n is making arrangements for cooperatively marketing its bent grass seed. They are having the product included under the National Warehousing Act, and are making themselves eligible for financing thru the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, thru placing the certified seed in a licensed warehouse.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Growers continued to sell white clover seed freely during the four weeks ended Oct. 20. About 90% of the crop had been sold. Two and three years ago 70% had been sold up to a corresponding date. Imports have been much lighter than usual. They amounted to 7,500 pounds in October. For the 4 months July to October, inclusive, they were 30,200 lbs. in comparison with 66,100 last year and 679,200 the year before for the same period.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

New Seed Trade Marks

Duryea Seed Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—No. 317,510, the words "Old Homestead"; No. 317,511, the words "Village Green"; No. 317,512, the words "Yorkshire Park," all for farm and lawn grass seed.

Soy Bean Grades Adopted in Illinois

The Illinois Department of Trade & Commerce has adopted the official soy bean standards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for grading soy beans.

State grain inspectors at Chicago and East St. Louis have been trained and licensed as federal soy bean inspectors. Heretofore inspection has only been available at Chicago, from the inspection department of the Board of Trade.

U. S. standards have also been adopted by the Louisville, Ky., Board of Trade, and its inspectors are being trained and licensed to give federal inspection on soy beans.

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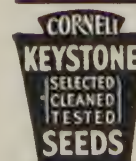
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Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

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Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Turkey Wheats Show Up Best

Turkey type wheats produced the highest yields in variety comparisons at Urbana and DeKalb, made by the University of Illinois, and reported by Geo. H. Dungan.

The six best varieties at Urbana were either selections from Turkey or hybrids in which Turkey figured as one of the parents. The leading 5 varieties were Illinois Selection 131, Wisconsin Pedigree 2, Ioturk, Tenmarq and Purkof.

The best yields at DeKalb were made by Minturki, Wisconsin Pedigree 2, Minnesota Reliable, Iobred and Michikof, each of which, with the exception of Iobred, was developed from Turkey.

Increased Production of Soybeans

Commercial production of soybeans for planting is expected to be about one-third greater than a year ago in the principal producing states, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Acreage expanded generally except for a slight contraction in parts of Indiana, Missouri and Georgia. Increased yields per acre were in prospect in all important producing states, except Georgia and South Carolina.

Weather conditions were favorable for saving the crop as well as for growing it. Harvesting began a few days later than last year in several districts but about as rapid progress was made so that up to October 13 nearly half the crop or the same proportion as the year before, had been harvested.

The carryover is believed to be of good size. The supply from the 1930 crop was 3% larger than the year before.

Illinois.—Acreage continued to expand. Growing conditions not altogether favorable but yield was expected to be slightly larger. In the central part of the State reported their yields would average about 20 bushels per acre, compared with about 18 bushels a year ago. Yields were expected to be slightly larger in the northern district but much smaller in the southern.

Indiana.—Production is expected to be the same as last year in northern and central Indiana, but an increase in both acreage and yield is reported in the southern part.

Missouri.—An increase in the Missouri production is expected. A slightly larger acreage was planted and the yield is expected to be somewhat larger than last year.

North Carolina.—A larger crop in North Carolina is in prospect. Growers planted a large acreage in some localities, tending to replace cotton with soybeans and other crops

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	181,000	201,000	14,000	.....
Duluth	707,685	1,989,949	744,551	1,705,522
Ft. William	176,345	985,595	117,521	611,406
Milwaukee	2,860	308,880	.....	7,150
Minneapolis	839,710	1,212,880	248,790	263,100
New York	1,315,640	.....	.....	.....
Superior	181,533	798,489	196,000	862,500

KAFIR AND MILO

Denver	1,300	.....	.....	.....
Galveston .....	.....	300,357	.....	.....
Kansas City	134,200	34,100	80,000	27,000
St. Joseph	1,500
Wichita	35,100

CANE SEED

Kansas City	8,050
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SORGHUMS

Cincinnati	1,400
Ft. Worth	186,200	88,200	16,800	82,600
Louisville	3,000
New Orleans	2,800	.....	.....	.....

CLOVER

Chicago, lbs.	573,000	1,513,000	1,065,000	790,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	211,600	114,297	43,840	578,752
New York, bags. ....	.....	.....	610	3,357

TIMOTHY

Chicago, lbs.	6,858,000	3,451,000	3,699,000	3,049,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	371,420	211,291	45,500	358,250
New York, bags. ....	.....	.....	250	.....

to some extent. Growing conditions were generally favorable and a larger yield per acre is expected.

South Carolina.—Acreage continued to expand in western South Carolina. Yield per acre was reduced because of drought.

Virginia.—The crop in Virginia was expected to be twice as large as that of last year, when production was cut down because of drought.

Delaware.—Production in Delaware increased two-fold. Although acreage increased only slightly, the yield was expected to be much larger than in 1930 when it was reduced because of drought.

Georgia.—A slightly smaller crop was in prospect in Georgia. Acreage continued to expand, but because of dry weather, yield was reduced, particularly in the southern part of the State.

Tenmarq Wheat Developed in Kansas

Tenmarq is the name of a new hard red winter wheat, developed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, for south central Kansas. It combines the milling and baking qualities of Marquis, a popular Canadian hard red spring wheat, with the wintering ability of Kanred, a popular hard winter variety already well known thru the banner wheat state.

Dr. John H. Parker, plant breeder at the Station, developed this variety from a cross made in 1917 from a strain of Crimean wheat similar to Kanred, on Marquis. The new variety is a bearded, white chaff wheat, with a larger head than Turkey and Kanred, and a short kernel similar to Marquis. Milling and baking tests have been favorable.

Seed of certified Tenmarq is not yet available. But about 30 bus. of it was planted in increase fields at Manhattan and Hays, Kan., last month and certified seed will be available for distribution in 1932, going first to members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, then to other farmers. Those interested in securing seed are urged to write to E. B. Wells, sec'y, Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, Manhattan, Kan.

Sweet Clover Seed Benefited by Scarifying

"Hard Seeds in Legumes," is the title of a new bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Bozeman, Mont., prepared by W. O. Whitcomb, and numbered 248. Among Mr. Whitcomb's conclusions are:

Much variation occurs in the hard-seed content of different kinds of small-seeded legumes and also in different lots of the same kind of seed.

The hard seed content of immature seeds is lower than that of ripe seeds. At the same time the germination of immature seeds is lower.

The resistance of hard seeds to germination varies greatly and is shown by the following percentages of seeds remaining hard in field soil at the end of the first growing season: alfalfa, 1%; sweet clover, 74%; and red clover, 61%.

Hard seeds which remain in soil retain their power to germinate to a high degree.

The hard-seed content of small-seeded legumes has a marked effect on the percentage of germination by the ordinary laboratory test.

Treatment of seeds to render the hard seeds permeable often weakens the strength of such seeds so they will not produce plants under field conditions as effectively as will normal seeds.

Seed which had been scarified showed the following degrees of injury: (1) no visible injury, (2) seed coat cracked or chipped, (3) embryo partly exposed but not broken, (4) small portion of embryo broken away, and (5) one-third or more of the seed broken away.

The slightest degree of injury to the seed coat reduces the hard-seed content to 0 and increases the germination accordingly, but injury to the embryo makes germination uncertain.

Sulphuric acid is the only solvent which renders hard seeds permeable to a high degree. The ether extract of unground leguminous seeds is small as indicated by the following percentages: alfalfa and sweet clover 0.11% and red clover 0.17%.

The laboratory germination test of legu-

minous seed should state the actual percentages of germination and also the hard seeds separately.

The hard-seed content has but little effect upon the plant-producing power of alfalfa seed when planted in the field, and only to a limited degree upon sweet clover, red clover, and alsike clover.

Hard seeds of alfalfa germinate more readily in the field than in the laboratory during the first season, while hard seeds of sweet clover germinate much the same in laboratory and in field.

Laboratory tests show that treatment of seeds which contain acid, scarifying, and the application of heat all decrease the hard-seed content and increase the germination.

Field tests indicate that leguminous seeds which contains appreciable amounts of hard seeds are seldom benefited by treatment aimed to reduce the hard-seed content except in the case of sweet clover which is in the hull or which contains 50% or more of hard seeds.

Seed Men Adopt Soil Test for Germination

Adoption of international rules for seed testing as the basis for determining the value of seeds in international trade, was the outstanding accomplishment of the Sixth Congress of the International Seed Testing Ass'n held in Wageningen, Holland, this summer, says E. H. Toole, physiologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who attended.

An important provision of the new international rules is adoption of the results of a soil test as the basis for the interpretation of a germination test. The soil-test method was presented to the seed analysts by the American and Canadian delegates as being the most reliable for determining the number of plants that will actually grow from a given quantity of seed.


Results from soil tests more nearly approach those under natural conditions and give a truer test of the growing ability of seeds. Their use is expected to obviate many of the misunderstandings which often arise over imported seeds bought on an arbitrary seed test.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

"F. o. b." means "free on board," indicating that property purchased will be delivered on board cars at point designated without expense to buyer.—*Ehlinger v. Washburn-Wilson Seed Co.* Supreme Court of Idaho. 1 Pac. (2d) 188.

Customer Bound by Exchange Rules.—Reasonableness of rule or custom of stock exchange was immaterial, where broker's customer expressly contracted to be bound by rules, regulations, customs, and usages of exchange. Under contract with broker, laws, regulations, rules, customs, or usages of stock exchange were binding on customer, regardless of whether he knew of their existence.—*Cisler v. Ray.* Supreme Court of California. 2 Pac. (2d) 987.

Priority of Landlord's Lien.—Priority of landlord's lien for rent and advances exists only for rent accruing or advances during year in which crops are grown (C. S. § 2480, as amended by Pub. Laws 1927, c. 22). Agricultural lien duly registered takes precedence over mortgage of prior date and registration upon crops to extent of advances made (C. S. § 2480, as amended by Pub. Laws 1927, c. 22; Pub. Laws 1931, c. 173).—*Eastern Cotton Oil Co. v. Powell.* Supreme Court of North Carolina. 160 S. E. 292.

Exchange Membership.—Membership or seat in cotton exchange without capital stock, and not organized for profit, held subject to garnishment (Rev. St. 1925, arts. 3795, 3798, 4091, and art. 1302, subd. 53). Purchaser of membership or seat in cotton exchange at sale under garnishment takes only member's interest subject to any existing claim, rule, or regulation of exchange (Rev. St. 1925, arts. 3795, 3798, 4091, and art. 1302, subd. 53).—*Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange v. Smith Bros. Grain Co.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 40 S. W. (2d) 229.

Tenant's Sale of Mortgaged Crop.—A chattel mortgage upon an unplanted crop or upon property not in esse is ineffectual to create a lien, either legal or equitable, in favor of the mortgagee until the intervention of some new act. Statute providing that filing of lease containing chattel mortgage on unplanted crop shall constitute notice is intended to protect landlord against chattel mortgages given after crop is in esse; tenant selling crops not planted at time of execution of lease agreement containing chattel mortgage may not be convicted of selling mortgaged crops, notwithstanding statute (Comp. St. 1929, § 36-301).—*Nelson v. State.* Supreme Court of Nebraska. 238 N. W. 110.

Title to Crop Sown by Tenant.—At common law the rule is that if a lessee for a definite term sows a crop and it does not ripen or is not cut before the expiration of the term, the landlord is entitled to the crop unless by custom or by an express agreement with the landlord the outgoing tenant is given the right to enter and cut the crop after the expiration of the term. See *Carmine v. Bowen*, 104 Md. 198, 64 A. 932, and note, 9 Ann. Cas. 1135. The reason given for the rule is that it was the tenant's own folly to sow when at the time of sowing he knew that his term would expire and he would be out of possession before he could

reap. Landlord ratifying sale or mortgage of tenant's crops or actively misleading purchaser or mortgagee to his injury, is estopped from objecting to transaction.—*Francis Bros. v. Schallberger.* Supreme Court of Oregon. 3 Pac. (2d) 530.

No Contract if Bid Not Accepted

Farmers Co-operative Co., of Ade, Brook, Ind., plaintiff, v. Henderson Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., defendant before arbitration com'te No. 2 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n composed of C. A. Davis, W. M. Moore and Frank, G. Coe.

The plaintiff shipped to the defendant on Oct. 15, 1930, by mistake car No. 93762 containing oats but billed it as "corn." The car arrived at Grand Rapids Oct. 20; and the defendant telegraphed the plaintiff that the car contained No. 3 oats, stained, and bid it 33 cents f.o.b. Ade for the oats, requesting it to reduce its draft \$1,000 if accepted. The plaintiff states it accepted this bid by telephone and reduced its draft \$700 by sending check for that amount. The defendant denies that its bid was accepted and claims that it sold out the oats for account of plaintiff at 43 cents track Philadelphia. About two months later it made returns on that basis, claiming a balance due defendant of \$45.28. The plaintiff contends that on the basis of 33 cents f.o.b. Ade there is a balance due it of \$23.83. There is nothing in defendant's evidence definitely denying this telephone conversation except his statement that the bid was never accepted, but under Section "C" of Rule No. 4 of the Trade Rules of our Ass'n "All sales by telephone shall be confirmed on date of sale by both buyer and seller," and there is no evidence before us that this was done by either party. We therefore, decide that no contract was entered into on this car of oats and award the defendant \$45.28, the amount claimed.

New Morse Roller Chain

The Morse Roller Chain has a distinctly different joint construction than that common to all other Roller Chains. Within the roller there are two joint members, a segmental bushing and a pin. The cross section of the pin is that of a round pin integral with a segmental bushing. On account of this construction, when a chain is flexing on or off a sprocket, all sliding movement of surfaces under load is between the pin and its bushing, or, specifically, no movement under load occurs between the roller and the joint members. This feature insures uniformity of pitch throughout the life of the chain, and, therefore, smooth and quiet operation.

The open spaces between the joint members provide reservoirs for oil and lubrication is made more effective by the "pumping" action when flexing. These features constitute a real advance in Roller Chain power transmission.

Morse Roller Chain is made to manufacturer's standards and is interchangeable on all standard roller sprockets. Bulletin R-50 will be sent upon request.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Off Grade Wheat

By H. E. NELSON, Federal Supervisor, Omaha, before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n

Many are the types and kinds of off grade wheat, each presenting individual handling and shipping problems. It would be impossible to discuss here all which find their way into Sample Grade.

Discussion is therefore confined to the commonly known "Quarantine Wheat" which has been ruled unfit for mixing with wheat of higher grade.

This character of wheat is the result of careless handling after threshing and has always occurred when careless methods in storing were employed. The quantity of such wheat has greatly increased since the advent of the combine, thru the storing of high moisture wheat immediately after threshing.

All dealers who endeavor to serve the farmers could accomplish much if they would extend them information concerning proper storage which will prevent deterioration.

Your doing so will greatly minimize many of your own problems and difficulties as well as eliminate much loss to yourselves and your community.

Wheat is primarily produced for the bread it will make.

Agricultural colleges and individuals, professional and otherwise, are incessantly spending time and effort to produce new and better wheats of higher qualities.

Millers and bakers are constantly experimenting with these new varieties and are introducing new methods of manufacture, as an effort to the same objective.

Reeking with "mustiness," moldy and ranging in damaged content upwards to 100% as well as frequently including upwards to 30% or 40% heat damaged and usually heavily infested with weevil and their larvae, it is obvious that to assume "quarantine wheat" is fit for human consumption, even when mixed in small quantities in the better bread grains, is unreasonable.

Wheat is a perishable commodity and can reach the same stage of deterioration and decay as any other, and no amount of processing can restore its original quality.

The Pure Food & Drugs Administration, recognizing this fact, has ruled that any wheat reaching such a stage of deterioration shall not be used for blending with wheats of higher quality intended for human consumption and must be disposed of in other channels.

Since July 1, 1930, a total of 49 cars approximating 80,000 bus. of "quarantine wheat" have arrived on the Omaha market and was disposed of thru feed channels.

Judging from the nature of some of the complaints from country shippers, it is obvious that insufficient attention was paid by the buyer to the quality of the grain when it was purchased or that the quality was overestimated.

Occasionally claims are made by shippers that they suffer large losses on this character of wheat through the manner in which it was inspected when in fact had it been bought upon the basis of D. L. Q. (distinctly low quality) as provided for in the standards, no loss would have resulted.

Ample provision is made in the official standards for this or any other type of low quality wheat and losses incurred by shippers on such wheat is not due to any fault in the standards but to the lack of proper understanding of grade requirements upon the part of the shipper.

In tracing the record of one car, it seems the manager of the country elevator from which it was shipped was fully aware of the

quality of this wheat and had it binned apart from the rest.

He ordered his assistant to load a car of No. 2 Hard Winter for shipment to Omaha and left the elevator believing, of course, that the assistant would carry out his instructions.

It seems, however, that for some reason or other, after the assistant had loaded approximately 1150 bus. of No. 2 in the car, he topped it off with between 200 and 300 bus. of "quarantine wheat."

The entire car was condemned, and the shipper immediately came to Omaha, believing that an injustice had been done him.

I conducted him to the railroad yard, and there resampled the car under his personal observation.

Having observed the condition of the car, he concluded there was no fault with the inspection but that the cause of the whole trouble was right back in his own elevator and admitted it.

This man's loss was considerable. The car contained a total of 1430 bus. for which he received 37 cents a bu. or a total of \$529.10. Freight amounted to \$85.85, inspection, weighing and protein, \$3.00, interest 56 cents, reconsigning and demurrage, \$6.25 and commission \$14.30, or a total of \$109.96 in marketing charges, netting the shipper \$419.14 or approximately 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per bu. On the day the car was marketed, No. 2 Hard Winter wheat was selling at 45 cents per bushel and the shipper claimed the car contained 1150 bus. of wheat of this grade.

Assuming his claim to be a statement of fact, he suffered a loss of \$92.00 upon this part of the car alone. The shipper further claimed that he could have secured 40 cents per bu. for the condemned wheat from feeders at the shipping point. Receiving 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents at Omaha, he suffered a loss of over \$9.00 on the low quality wheat making a net loss of over \$100.00 to him on the carload and all on account of carelessness in elevator management.

True, it was an accident, but had the assistant been qualified with a reasonable understanding of quality and grade requirements, the transaction could have been turned to a profit instead of a heavy loss.

Insurance Notes

Washington, D. C.—Prevention of dust explosions was the topic of a radio broadcast Oct. 20 by Hylton R. Brown of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

Alton, Ill.—G. A. McKinney has resigned as treasurer of the Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Ass'n of Alton, continuing as sec'y. Ass't Treas. J. W. Buckingham was elected a director and appointed treas., at a meeting of the directors Oct. 20.

Public liability and insurance protection against injuries to persons on the premises is a consideration for every grain and feed man. His property is frequented by the public, and moving machinery, even well guarded, has its dangers.

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils has record of 531 dust explosions in industrial plants of the United States. One hundred seventy-three of these explosions resulted in the loss of 424 lives and injuries to 835 persons, or a total of 1,259 persons directly affected. The property loss in 422 cases reported was approximately \$45,000,000. Since 1860 there have been in flour mills 78 explosions of dust, in grain elevators, 76; feed and cereals, 61; starch and corn products, 30; sugar refineries, 22; coffee and spices, 10; woodworking plants, 64; cork plants, 28; fertilizer plants, 17; metal dusts, 10.—David J. Price, before National Safety Congress at Chicago.

Patents Granted

1,827,326. Conveyor. Raymond H. Moore, Chicago, Ill. In combination, a belt conveyor, a bucket elevator, and a circulating system adapted to remove light material from the conveyor and deliver it to the bucket elevator.

1,827,168. Shelling Machine. Ben Hill Roberts, Cordele, Ga. In a shelling machine the combination with a concave including spaced slats, of a cylinder partly surrounded by the concave, and crossed outstanding ribs integral with the cylinder and disposed at acute angles to their planes of rotation.

1,828,490. Hammer Mill. Walter J. Clement, New Hartford, N. Y., assignor to the Bossert Corporation, Utica, N. Y. The machine comprises a casing having side walls provided with oppositely disposed openings, a journal bearing fixed in each of said openings substantially in the plane of the side walls, bearing supports extending inwardly of the walls, a shaft journaled in the bearings, and hammers carried by said shaft between the side walls, certain of said hammers being positioned outwardly of the inner faces of the bearing supports.

1,828,987. Feed Preparing Apparatus. Richard Stresau, Wauwatosa, Wis., assignor to Swifton Mfg. Co., West Allis, Wis. In a feed mill, the combination with a cutter, of means for feeding fodder thereto, means for feeding grain to the machine to mix with the fodder, means for automatically stopping the feed of fodder to the cutter when the same falls below a certain predetermined speed, and means for simultaneously stopping the feeding of grain on the automatic stoppage of the fodder-feeding means.

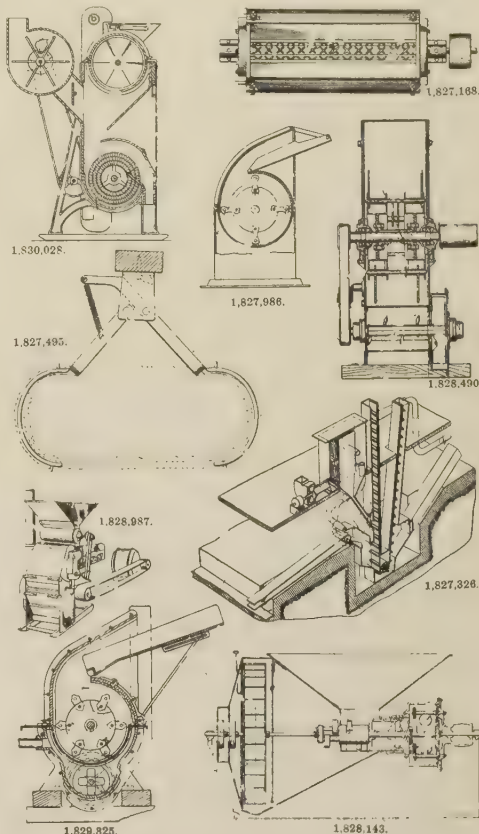
1,828,143. Feed Grinder. Elbert R. Hobbs, Castleford, Idaho, and Arch V. Stombaugh, Holbrook, Neb. The method of reducing materials such as grain and feed, which consists in accumulating the same in a compact mass or pile, at a low point in a circle, intermittently discharging into the pile sufficient energy to reduce the same, and thereafter causing the reduced portion of the grain to be blown out of the periphery of the circle, and the unreduced portion to be returned to the lower portion of the circle for retreatment.

1,829,325. Hammer Mill. Theodore C. Alfred, Lancaster, O. In a hammer mill, a casing, a reduction rotor mounted for rotation in the casing, a semi-cylindrical screen in the casing below the rotor, the screen serving to divide the interior of the casing into a rotor chamber and a discharge chamber, the casing being formed to include an opening parallel with and adjacent one horizontal edge of the screen, adjustable means for effecting the closure of the opening and a conduit connected with the casing below the opening for admitting air into the discharge chamber.

1,827,495. Grain Bag Holder. Chas. C. Yipsett, Luckey, O. A bag holder comprising a supporting member, a pair of supporting arms pivotally mounted on the supporting member and extending forwardly therefrom, one of the arms being substantially long and having its inner end extended

laterally beyond the supporting member, the inner end of the opposite arm being curved and adapted to engage one edge of the first mentioned arm to restrict movement of the arms towards each other, the outer ends of the arms being curved, to engage the mouth of the bag, and yieldable means connected with the arms for moving the arms away from each other.

1,830,028. Oat Huller. Christoph M. Johannsen, Marshalltown, Ia. An oat huller comprising an upright casing having a down-



wardly and rearwardly extending plate to divide the casing into upper and lower compartments, said plate terminating short of the back of the casing to form a vertical passage between the compartments, a huller device adjacent to one end of the upper compartment designed to throw hulled grain horizontally into the upper compartment, a kernel separator in the bottom compartment, an exhaust fan in communication with the upper compartment, whereby air will be caused to move upwardly thru the passage to cause chaff and hulls to be separated from the grain as it is delivered downwardly thru the passage from the huller to the separator.

1,827,986. Grinding Mill. Richard S. Iglehart, Springfield, assignor to the Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O. In a grinding mill, a rotary pivoted hammer, the free ends of the hammer having a central tooth and other teeth on each side of the central tooth with notches between said teeth, the central tooth being of greater length than the other teeth, the sides of the hammer adjacent the other teeth being notched to form additional cutting edges, the additional cutting edges being at a lesser distance from the pivotal axis of the hammer than the cutting edges formed on the other teeth and the cutting edges on the central tooth being at a greater distance from the pivotal axis of the hammer than the cutting edges on the adjacent tooth, the notches between the teeth extending thruout the width thereof and being of uniform width.

Australian wheat acreage is now estimated at 25% under that of the preceding season, traders making a pre-season yield estimate of 189,000,000 bus., with an exportable surplus of 130,000,000 bus. The estimate on uncommitted surplus to be shipped is placed at 17,500,000 bus. Most of the recent shipments have been to China.

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How Farm Board Prostitutes Education

By DR. JAMES E. BOYLE, Cornell University

Two boards in Washington have now joined hands to promote the formation of wheat pools among farmers. The Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Federal Farm Board have come to an agreement under which the discredited pool theory of marketing wheat is to be taught to the thousands of farmers who attend evening classes under the vocational agricultural teachers.

This revolutionary news is contained in a text book on grain marketing just issued by the federal government. "It is expected," says this new text book, "that the united efforts of the two government boards will result in a clearer understanding on the part of the farm population of the value of selling agricultural products co-operatively."

By the words "selling co-operatively" the Farm Board, which is now completely pool-minded, means selling thru huge pools. The pools are to practice "orderly marketing," which is, as proved by experience, merely a high-sounding name for speculation for amateurs. This government text book on grain expresses the belief that these vocational teachers who use this text will "make the local schools a center for the development of community co-operative marketing plans."

Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, and the other wheat growing states have all made big strides in practical education for farmers in the last few years. This progress has come from a new, quiet, non-spectacular movement called evening classes for farmers. The laymen are not aware of the growth in recent years of vocational agricultural high schools in reach of the children of almost every farm family. But in still more recent years, the teachers in these schools have organized evening classes for grown-up farmers, real dirt farmers. Visitors to these classes see farmers, aged 18 to 80, eagerly listening to a teacher giving them the latest scientific discoveries in their particular branch of agriculture. If these farmers are poultry farmers, then the lesson for the week or ten days of the school will be on poultry feeding, culling of flocks, care of the flocks, and so on. If the farmers are wheat farmers, better methods of producing wheat will be presented.

A few years of experience have proved the value and importance of these schools. This work reaches the individual farmers, and reaches him at the psychological moment when he most needs the particular information presented. It teaches him better methods. It causes him to change his farm practices. It leads him to lower his cost of production, to select better sires and seeds, and to increase his net profit. It is perhaps the most important educational step ever taken for the dirt farmer. Already in the few years in which this type of farmer education has been in effect it has achieved substantial and profitable results. It is a form of education which the local citizens and the community leaders are anxious to see safeguarded from any and all inimical influences.

But here comes a new menace from Washington, a menace which threatens to prostitute these schools to base uses, and to put them under the domination of a distant and blighting bureaucracy. What has happened? The Farm Board, with its discredited theories of wheat marketing has quietly extended its everspreading control of these little evening classes in the remote country schools of the wheat belt. The Farm Board decides that these farmers shall be taught, not the facts of agriculture, but the theories of the

Farm Board. It is not truth but propaganda which is to be channeled from Washington to the farm. In this quiet way the utility of the wheat belt's most progressive educational agency is to be jeopardized; this farmer-school is to be prostituted to the propaganda program of the Washington bureaucracy.

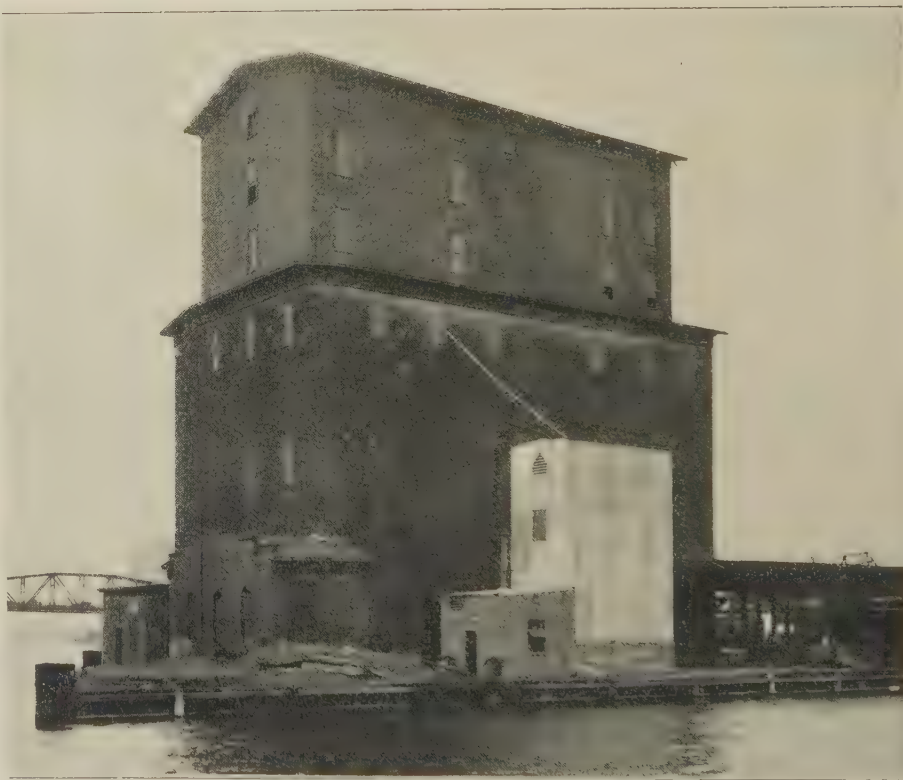
The text book to be used in teaching wheat marketing (marketing, that is, by the Farm Board theory) has now been placed in the hands of the teachers in evening classes among wheat farmers of the wheat belt. The Farm Board has, unfortunately drawn into this scheme the Federal Board for Vocational Education. In the government text book of things to be taught to the wheat farmer are these: 1. Services rendered by Farmers' National Grain Corporation. 2. Farmer-owned and farmer-controlled. 3. Direct marketing, farm to buyer, with no profits to the grain dealers. 4. Contact with millers and other grain buyers in every important

grain importing country in the world. 5. Federal credit sufficient to meet all co-operative grain marketing needs. 6. Important savings in distribution costs. 7. Orderly marketing. 8. Increased control over price thru combination.

Taxpayers pay teachers to teach misleading "principles," to exploit the Farm Board's uneconomic and political Farmers' National Grain Corporation. Honest farm leadership must replace the rubbish of political propaganda.

Corn Products Refining Co.'s net income for the 9 months prior to Oct. 1, was \$7,553,719, against \$10,170,342 a year ago. The decrease was due to inventory losses on feed and oil.

The United States acreage under irrigation is said to be 20,471,000 or just enough to accommodate the racketeers and agitators comfortably before we turn on the flood waters.



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Feedstuffs

Memphis, Tenn.—Hearings on the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the cottonseed industry were reopened here on Nov. 9.

Jersey City, N. J.—Justrite Co., high in the ranks of manufacturers of bird and fish feed, has opened a new plant here. Headquarters of the company remain in Milwaukee.

Madison, Wisc.—About 125 feed dealers met here recently to listen to addresses on poultry, hog and dairy feeding, advertising and sales efforts. The meeting was initiated by Allied Mills, which made arrangements for the speakers.

The United States duty on feed imported from Canada is nullified by the discount on Canadian currency. The duty on millfeed is 10 per cent ad valorem. In September the United States imported 8,465 long tons of bran from Canada.

Seattle, Wash.—A convention of grocers and merchants at Tacoma last month adopted resolutions pledging co-operation with the feed dealers in legislative matters. Those Pacific Northwest fellows know how to combine to look after legislative interests.

Seattle, Wash.—The Associate Council of the Oregon and Washington feed dealers ass'ns, will hold a meeting at the Frye Hotel here at 6:30 p. m. Nov. 24. The Board of Governors of these ass'ns will hold a meeting at the same place at noon the day before.

Braddock, Pa.—Benjamin Golomb, owner of the Braddock Feed & Supply Co., was found unconscious in the company garage early enough so he could be removed to the local hospital where he is recovering from the effects of carbon monoxide gas from an auto engine.

Nashville, Tenn.—The district court recently granted permission to file bills of criminal information against Hermitage Mills, W. P. Bell & Co., Inc., and the Naive-Spillers Corp., for violation of the pure food and drugs act in shipping feed that did not analyze in accordance with the ingredients listed on the labels.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A charter meeting of feed dealers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Iowa will be held here Dec. 1, to form the Independent Feed Dealers of the Northwest, and carry on the fight for uniform feed prices. R. L. Voelz is active in its promotion.

The Drink More Milk Campaign

The National Dairy Council now has under way a 5-year plan for increasing the consumption of milk and its products by 30%, and is receiving the support of the International Ass'n of Milk Dealers. Its drink-more-milk message is now reaching approximately one-fifth of the population of the country. Its objective is to reach 75% in the time allotted.

This program should receive the support of every grinder and mixer located in a dairying section. Nothing will increase his grinding and mixing for and his sales to the dairymen like increased demand for their products.

During the past 8 years the production of milk has increased 35.8%, mostly for domestic consumption, an increase which may be attributed largely to educational work on the food value of milk and milk products. Per capita consumption in territories where the educational work has been intensive has been as great as 50% in the same period.

Whether he does grinding and mixing or not, every elevator man should be interested. The greater the number of dairy cows, the greater the market for the grain and feed he handles.

Insurance against liability for injury to livestock thru use of a feed ground and mixed by the local grain and feed man is obtainable, but the premium is high and the protection restricted. It is cheaper to put a magnetic separator ahead of the grinder.

The slow-pay customer, often a man with plenty of finances to take care of his debts as they come due, but filled with a desire to let his creditor hold the sack as long as possible, is one of the major reasons for the trend toward the "cash and carry basis" among the grain and feed dealers.

New Feed Trade Marks

L. B. McLeod, Williston, Fla.—No. 279,415, "Cac-O-Shell," for poultry mineral.

Potter-Wrightington, Inc., Boston, Mass.—No. 318,845, "Woof" for prepared food for dogs and all meat eating animals.

E. E. Huddleson, doing business as Rintintin Food Co., San Francisco, Cal.—No. 319,448, "Rin-Tin-Tin," covering dog and cat food.

J. Gordon Auld, doing business as Balto Laboratories, Wilmington, Cal.—No. 316,581, the word "Balto," covering food for dogs, cats, foxes, fish and other carnivorous animals.

United Biscuit & Specialty Co., Inc., Clifton, N. J.—No. 311,292, "T-Bone," worked twice in lettering on an outline representing a bone, and the words in heavy letters, "Dog Food."

Owensboro Milling Co., Inc., Owensboro, Ky.—No. 316,938, "TruTesT," worked into a design, surrounded by an oblong enclosure with concave corners. It covers stock and poultry feeds.

Canadian Feed Men Hold Dinner Meet

Over 70 members and guests of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n celebrated the first birthday of the organization at a dinner in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, Friday evening, Oct. 23.

J. E. McRostie, pres., acted as host and toastmaster.

Sec'y R. A. Marsh reported on the activities of the ass'n during the year.

Dr. G. I. Christie, of the Ontario Agricultural College, discussed ways and means of delivering agriculture from its present state of depression.

W. P. White, head of the seed division of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, talked on the feeding situation.

Other prominent speakers of the evening included Geo. A. Patterson of the Ontario Marketing Board; Frank Ellis of the Baby Chick Ass'n; and A. Mooney, of the Fertilizers' Ass'n.

Springfield, Mo.—Doughnuts and stale bread are in the menu for the Mrs. Anna K. Brower herd of 26 dairy cows, one of the highest producing herds in the county. She buys up available stale bread and doughnuts. Fortunately a cow is not worried about "keeping that boyish figure," else there would be no market for Springfield's stale doughnuts.

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The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



Meat in a Cow's Ration

Waikiki Xenia's Fanny, on the Didsbury Jersey farms at Calgary, Alta., produces milk that can be churned without being separated. It falls only .2% short of being pure cream.

Fanny is a carnivorous bovine. N. S. Clark, owner of the farms, experimented with her diet, including a large proportion of ground meat. Fanny relished it and responded with this unusual milk. Now he contemplates carrying the experiment farther, by extending the diet to other cows in his herd.

Wheat for Fattening Hogs

Wheat is still going up, but there has been no decrease in the number of suggestions from government-paid educators to "feed wheat, it fattens pigs better than corn."

That depends upon the price, of course. But since it is difficult to tell what the price will do, and feeding wheat may again become profitable, some one may be interested in the new Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin, "Wheat for Fattening Hogs," by Wm. J. Loeffel. Its summary declares:

Wheat is more palatable than corn.

Pigs fed wheat gain more rapidly than similar pigs fed corn.

A bu. of coarse ground wheat, properly supplemented will produce 15 lbs. of pork.

It is good practice to feed tankage or some other good protein supplement with wheat.

Pork from wheat-fed pigs is equal in quality and palatability to, and is firmer than, corn-fed pork.

Grain and Vegetable Proteins Reduces Roughage Requirements

High-protein legume hays reduce the cost of the grain ration needed to maintain production. Alfalfa hay, oats, barley and corn make an excellent ration for cows giving up to 45 pounds of butterfat a month. Above that, some high-protein supplement, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten meal, is necessary.

The low-protein roughages like timothy, wild hay, fodder and oat straw need a considerable percentage of the high protein feeds in addition to the cheap grains.

In some sections this year, roughage is scarce and high in price. Grain is cheap, so feed grain for nutrients and any kind of roughage for bulk. Take corn stover and add 5 lbs. of oats and 1 lb. of linseed meal and you have the equal of a good legume hay at less than half the cost of purchased hay.

A good ration for the short-feed areas where a poor roughage is used may consist of equal weights of ground oats, ground barley, wheat bran and linseed meal. Another might include the same feeds except using wheat middlings in place of the barley. If the roughage is straw, corn stover, or a similar poor feed, the mixture should be fed at the rate of 1 lb. to about 3 lbs. of milk, plus 5 lbs. a day to help the roughage.

Feedstuffs Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore		2,508		
†Chicago	17,449	20,854	34,728	58,122
Cincinnati	480	480		
‡Kansas City	2,080	3,980	20,940	20,020
Milwaukee	590	140	6,070	9,230
†Minneapolis	1,736	2,940	42,945	61,590
†Peoria	12,480	29,380	14,326	37,910
‡San Francisco	141	575		

†Millfeed. ‡Bran and shorts.

Combining Portable and Stationary Grinding

Part of the answer to the portable grinder problem was found by the Farmers Elevator Co. at Woodson, Ill., when it bought a hammer grinder that could be set on the bed of its truck, or operated in its stationary plant with equal efficiency.

Most of the farmers in the Woodson territory bring their grain to the stationary plant for grinding and the elevator gets the grinding and mixing work.

Mixed Proteins Continue to Show Most Rapid Gains

Mixed protein supplements produce the fastest gains in practically every experiment where they are stacked against single supplements. Further evidence is in an experiment conducted by Paul Gerlaugh of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, testing the feeding value of whole soy beans.

Cattle fed whole soybeans did not consume as much feed nor gain as rapidly as the cattle in the lots fed either linseed meal or cottonseed meal.

Heifer calves were used in one test and yearling steers in another test. The beans were fed at the rate of 2 pounds daily per calf, and 1 4/5 pounds daily per steer. Both tests started in December. After about 5 months in the feed lot there was a slowing up in feed consumption by the soybean-fed cattle as compared with the other lots. The arrival of the spring weather may have been a factor in causing the loss of keen appetites on the part of the soybean-fed cattle.

A mixture of equal parts linseed meal, cottonseed meal, and whole soybeans gave more rapid gains with yearling steers than did any one of the supplements.

Oats Put Gains on Calves

Stock calves gain almost a pound per head per day during their first winter when fed a ration of prairie hay and 2 lbs. of oats per head per day, according to three successive experiments at the Valentine substation of the University of Nebraska. Similar calves on prairie hay alone did little better than hold their own in weight during the winter, gaining from 26 to 38 lbs. per head in the three winters. While the thin, stunted calves gained more rapidly on pasture the following summer, they never caught up with the oats fed calves, nor did the stunted calves make as much profit at the end of their second summer.

In the same three tests, 2 lbs. of oats replaced from 35 to 50 lbs. of prairie hay in putting a pound of gain on the calves. Compare the value of 2 lbs. of oats with 35 to 50 lbs. of hay and decide whether or not it pays to feed oats to the 1931 crop of calves. Figuring prairie hay at \$5 per ton, oats at a cent a lb., and pasture at \$2.50 per head, E. M. Brouse, supt. at the Valentine Station, says they put the extra gain on the oats fed calves during both winter and summer for \$4.62 per hundred.

As long yearlings off of grass, the oats

fed calves weighed 862 lbs. while the hay fed calves weighed 771 lbs. The feed bill for the oats fed calves was only \$4.11 more per head than that of the hay fed group. The calves weighed the same when started on the test at weaning time.

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ST. LOUIS

Grains Compared for Fattening Hogs

By A. D. WEBER, Kansas Agricultural College,
at annual Swine Day, Manhattan.

Corn is the standard grain for fattening hogs. Its nutritive value and physical properties are known; therefore, it is logical to compare other grains with corn.

Wheat is the principal competitor of corn for swine feeding. Hogs like wheat. In fact, 3½ lbs. of ground wheat were eaten to every pound of shelled corn where both grains and a protein supplement were self-fed free choice in a test at the Purdue station. Whole wheat is just as palatable but not as valuable as ground wheat for fattening hogs.

When wheat is coarsely ground it is worth fully as much per unit weight as shelled corn. Whole wheat is worth about 85% as much as shelled corn. A bu. of coarsely ground wheat, properly supplemented with a protein-rich feed such as tankage or skim milk, will produce approximately 15 lbs. of gain on thrifty pigs.

Soaking is a poor substitute for grinding in preparing wheat or other small grains for hogs. Neither whole wheat nor ground wheat is as valuable when fed soaked as it is when fed dry.

Barley is a bulky feed due to the fact that it contains over twice as much crude fiber as corn. As a rule, northern grown barley is heavier and has a higher feeding value than that grown in Kansas. But irrespective of its origin, barley is seldom equal to corn for fattening hogs. It should be noted, however, that barley is more satisfactory for hogs weighing over 75 lbs. than it is for pigs of lighter weights.

When experimental results obtained with hogs at the Kansas station and several other agricultural experiment stations are averaged the following values are obtained: Shelled

corn, 100%; whole barley, 80%; soaked barley, 75%; ground barley, 90%; and soaked ground barley, 80%. It is evident, therefore, that it pays to grind barley for hogs.

The grain sorghums, kafir, feterita, and milo maize are similar in composition and practically equal in feeding value. Each of them, coarsely ground, are 90% to 95% as efficient as shelled corn in producing a pound of gain on fattening hogs. Since they are rather small and hard, it is absolutely essential that the grain sorghums be ground.

The grain from Atlas sorgo is palatable to hogs. When ground, it is worth 95% as much as shelled corn; hence, is equal to the grain sorghums in feeding value. Because of the value of its grain and forage, Atlas sorgo will doubtless prove to be popular in those sections of Kansas where it is difficult to follow a balanced program of farming because corn is not a sure crop.

Cane seed is the least valuable of the grains available for fattening hogs in Kansas. It should always be ground for feeding purposes, but even then cane seed is worth not to exceed 75% as much per unit weight as shelled corn.

Oats are important for growing pigs and for brood sows. For fattening hogs, oats is bulky; therefore should not comprise over one-third of the grain ration. Oats should also be ground or rolled.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the February delivery:

	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Bran	\$10.40	\$10.75	\$11.80	\$13.30	\$13.50
Shorts	11.25	11.80	13.80	15.10	16.25
Midds	10.70	11.10	12.75	14.75	15.75

Fish Meal Gains Cheapest

The use of protein supplements is a controversial matter wherein it is almost impossible to say what is best, or what is worse. Often one experiment is favorable and another reverses the conclusions left by the first.

Studies at the Tennessee Experiment Station in 1929, favor fish meal in feeding hogs. A comparison was made of fish meal and a commercial protein feed as supplements to corn, using 2 lots of 19 pigs each, averaging 57 pounds per head. The pigs were self-fed corn and the protein supplement for 91 days.

Pigs fed fish meal made an average daily gain of 1.62 pounds per head, and the cost of 100 pounds of gain was \$6.66, while in the other lot the gain was 1.54 pounds per head daily, and each 100 pounds of gain cost \$8.60. The lot fed fish meal consumed about one-third as much protein supplement as the lot receiving the commercial protein feed.

At last we have a real suggestion for the Federal Farm Board: Make the surplus cotton into sacks to hold the surplus wheat.—*Judge.*

A New York Dairy Mixture

A simple 32% dairy formula, recommended by H. A. Hopper, of the Extension feed service, Cornell University, New York State, is:

- 2 parts corn meal or hominy
- 3 parts wheat bran
- 2 parts ground oats
- 2 parts gluten feed
- 1 part cottonseed meal

This is suitable for feeding with corn silage and mixed hay. Mixed in equal parts with home-grown grains it makes a 20% feed.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

High producing flocks maintain more constant production of eggs, and their owners are better buyers of feed. Encourage your patrons to cull their flocks.

Eggs and chickens produced in Illinois in 1930 were valued at \$60,093,000, of which \$45,817,000 was cash income, practically the same as that from cattle and calves combined.

Wheat does not contain vitamin A. To prevent nutritional roup in poultry being fed heavily on wheat, instead of yellow corn, supplement it with green feed, like alfalfa meal, kept constantly before the birds.

New York, N. Y.—John L. Vandiver, Philadelphia, protested assessment of the duty on an importation described as powdered skim milk. He was overruled in decision by Judge Evans of the U. S. Customs Court, which found the commodity properly assessed at 1½ cents per lb., under paragraph 708 of the Tariff Act. (Protest 174729-G-69917.)

Brillion, Wis.—John F. Hintz has an automatic poultry feeder. The device has an alarm clock, which sets off operating mechanism for raising the cover on a feed trough at set feeding times. The chickens have come to recognize the alarm bell, says Mr. Hintz. When it rings the 400 birds in his flock gather round, ready to make a dive for their dinner.

Basalt, Colo.—Golden Chickens! E. H. Grant, owner of the Frying Pan Inn, has customers who like gizzard. When he cleaned these organs from a number of birds purchased to fill his restaurant requirements he found some tiny gold nuggets. Further examination showed also flakes of gold. It is to be presumed that the original feeder has grown careless about the chicken business in his search for the source of the gold.

Poultry production on a big scale is the aim of an ultra-modern apartment house colony for chickens now being built at Milwaukee. Ten huge poultry houses are being built on a 52 acre lot of ground, each of which is 30 by 262 ft. and 3 stories high, insulated, scientifically ventilated with washed air, and kept at an even degree of heat. Each house will have capacity for 6,000 chickens, so that when the anticipated 20 houses are built the capacity of the farm will be 120,000 chickens. C. H. Mueller, an expert chicken man, will be manager.

Cottonseed Meal in a Laying Mash

Altho countless trials have demonstrated that cottonseed meal is hardly satisfactory for feeding hens, due to its effect on the eggs, experiments are being continued, principally with supplemental minerals to fill in the balance missing in the high protein concentrate, in an effort to make it useful to poultry men.

Prof. C. L. Morgan, Poultry Department, South Carolina Agricultural Station, Clemson College, suggests it may now be used satisfactorily. In his bulletin 273, he says:

Cottonseed meal (high protein content) was a satisfactory substitute for meat scraps in the laying mash when supplemented with a mineral mixture supplying phosphorus, calcium carbonate, and sodium chloride.

Cottonseed meal did not affect the fertility of the eggs, but reduced hatchability. Where cottonseed meal replaced all of the meat scraps in the mash, hatchability was very unsatisfactory. Replacing one-half of the meat scraps with cottonseed meal reduced hatchability only slightly.

Feeding cottonseed meal to the breeding stock did not affect the size of chicks hatched, their subsequent growth, or the maturity of the pullets when fed a standard ration. Neither egg size nor quality of the fresh egg was affected by feeding cottonseed meal. Weight and health of the hens were not affected.

Skimmilk and meat scraps are equal in feeding value as supplements for cottonseed meal in laying rations. Skimmilk was slightly less valuable than meat scraps in the mash for breeding hens. Both fertility and hatchability were slightly less. At prevailing feed costs the skimmilk ration made slightly less return over feed than the meat scraps ration.

Federal Hay Inspection Possibility for Oregon

A recent conference was held between Walter Morgan, of the hay division of the California Department of Agriculture, office at Los Angeles, and Max Gehlhar, head of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, concerning the possibility for federal hay inspection in Oregon. While Mr. Gehlhar is reported to look upon federal inspection with favor, Oregon has a set of laws which prevent it and changes will be necessary before such inspection may be effected.

Eric Barnes, head of the State of Washington's Department of Agriculture, is opposed to federal regulation, so state's rights are likely to be maintained in that state. Washington dealers have developed a set of their own standards, which seem to work just as satisfactorily.

Grit and Oyster Shell

Poultry do not have teeth with which to tear and grind the food eaten. Except for green herbage, vegetables, fresh meat, etc., which can be torn or broken with the strong beak, into pieces small enough to be swallowed, the food must pass from the mouth into the crop just as it is picked up.

As the food passes through the crop and second stomach (proventriculus) it is softened and acted upon by the digestive juices, but the actual grinding is not done until the food reaches the gizzard. The gizzard is a powerful grinding organ with a tough, convoluted lining which grinds the softened and partly digested food to a very fine state by means of the abrasive action of small pieces of stone or grit. The fowls pick up and eat this grit as they need it and it passes with the food into the gizzard, where it is held until worn to minute fragments. An insufficient supply of grit to properly grind the food in the gizzard is detrimental to the health of poultry.

The kind of stone used as poultry grit is important. A hard, granite grit little affected by the digestive fluids lasts longer than a limestone grit, however, and a sharp grit is believed to grind the food more effectively than rounded, pebble-like material. A commercial limestone grit contains about 95 per cent of carbonate of lime. As the grit is disintegrated in the gizzard this lime becomes available for building bone in growing stock and for making egg shell in the case of laying hens.

For adult fowls, grit as coarse as whole corn is preferable. For younger birds finer grades known as intermediate and chick grit are used.

Oyster shell is fed to poultry as a direct source of supply of carbonate of lime for the making of egg shell and the supplying of other minerals. The value of an oystershell product will depend on its lime content. Crushed oystershell and grit should be clean and free from rust and dirt; they should be

available to the flock at all times in self-feeding hoppers.

Charcoal in a clean, granulated condition is fed to poultry to prevent indigestion and to purify the blood. It is usually added to the dry mash at the rate of one pound of charcoal to 40 pounds of mash.

Salt added to the mash in small quantities is believed to make it more palatable and to have a beneficial effect in promoting the health of poultry just as it has with mammals. One pound of salt to 200 pounds of mash is about the right proportion. In large amounts, however, it is poisonous.

Portable Grinder Kills Operator

Cecil K. Hickman, 38, of Caledonia, O., owned and operated a portable feed grinder, moving from farm to farm after the harvest season to grind grain for feeding.

While at the H. W. Eichorn farm in Richland township, near Caledonia, O., last month, feeding grain into the maw of the mill, the drive belt slipped off the pulley on the grinder. Under the added momentum the engine drive pulley broke into several pieces, one piece striking Mr. Hickman nearly decapitated him. He died instantly. Every motor on a portable grinding unit should be fitted with a governor.

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by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

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Laying Device Checks Up on Hens

Automatic culling is probably the thought behind a trap nest exhibited at an inventors Congress at Oakland, Cal. The device has a double exit.

If the hen enters and just fools around without laying an egg, she must find her way out thru the door leading to a pen for non-layers. If she is in earnest and lays the egg the second door opens and she can classify herself with the laying hens in another pen.

What the poultry producer needs is someone who will devise a hen which will keep laying while she is eating, or will quit eating when she quits laying. What the grain and feed dealer wants is greater food capacity on the part of the hens.

Poor Feed Makes Poor Eggs

Livewire grinders and mixers will find an argument for selling more feed, properly balanced and effective in production, in the story recently published by the *Modern Poultry Breeder*. No poultry man wants to throw away even a few pennies on each dozen eggs his flocks lay. Profits in the poultry business are made up of small margins. But the consumer is willing to increase the margin a little if he can find thereby a healthy looking fried egg on the breakfast plate in the morning, instead of the sick looking thing that is too often his lot. The story says:

Here, with the egg market offering the best opportunity in the agricultural field for profit, we find a great many ignoring opportunity.

A man who buys thousands of cases of eggs in western Michigan came into the office yesterday. As usual we greeted him with, "How's the egg market today?"

"Why," he exclaimed, "with the market positively clamoring for eggs that will grade as standards, we're sitting here swamped with poor eggs that we can hardly give away. If the eggs we are getting would grade out sixty-five to seventy per cent standards, as they should be, we could move every egg we could lay our hands on and beg for more. Yes, and we could raise the price we are paying for standards to twenty-six cents today and be glad to do it."

"Alright," we broke in, "what are you paying today?"

"They're averaging about twenty cents," was the reply, "and it's a job to keep it up there."

"Then our poultrymen are losing six cents on every dozen eggs they bring in just because of poor quality?" we asked.

"Losing it, nothing," he retorted, "they are throwing six cents away. We are getting the kind of eggs that are wanted from a few of our farmers, and if they can produce them, the others can too."

"Alright," we interposed. "What's the answer? Why poor eggs here and good ones there?"

"Feed," was the reply. "Come on and jump in the car out there. I'll show you chickens chasing over farm after farm feeding on refuse and offal and then I'll take you down

to our candling room and show you how that stuff looks inside of an egg. But, I warn you, you will let eggs alone for a while after you look."

"I suppose those fellows think they are saving money by letting the hens forage this summer, but if they would only use the brains they have they could soon figure out that junk is the most expensive feed in the world."

"How about those that are producing better quality?" we asked. "What are they doing?"

"That's easy," he replied. "They are keeping the hens up, taking good care of them and feeding them a good steady ration. Yes, and with feed prices the lowest in many years, they are finding this a profitable procedure, although and here is the sad part, they aren't getting as good a price for eggs as could be paid if we weren't being overloaded with poor eggs."

Cottonseed Cake Worth Twice as Much as Alfalfa Hay

Very satisfactory results have been obtained at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, at Lincoln, wintering calves on ensilage plus one lb. of cottonseed cake daily, according to R. R. Thalman, in charge of cattle feeding experiments.

He indicates that in purchasing feed to winter cattle in the drought sections cottonseed cake at \$20 per ton will prove more satisfactory than alfalfa hay at \$10.

If corn fodder is ground and used in the winter ration it should be supplemented with one lb. of cottonseed cake per diem. Ensilage, however, produces the better gains.

Cows and Hens in Favorable Position

Cows and hens appear to be in a more favorable position than other kinds of livestock. Butter prices are high compared with grain prices, so dairy cows are expected to offer a good market for grain this winter and liberal grain feeding is advised. Farmers short of roughage probably will find it advisable to cull closely rather than to buy large amounts of shipped-in roughage.

W. L. Cavert, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., says: "Hog numbers will probably expand materially in the United States, during the next 2 years, due to cheap grain in the corn belt, an effort in the wheat belt to market wheat through livestock, and a probable stimulation of pork production in the South due to the very low cotton prices."

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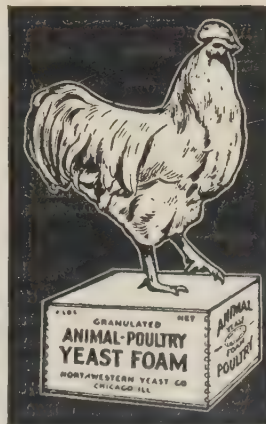
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Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during September, 1931, compared with September, 1930, and for the 9 months ending with September, 1931, as compared with the same period a year ago, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (000 omitted), in short tons, as follows:

	September		9 mos. ended Sept.	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Hay	109	87	4,870	4,817
Cottonseed cake	7,763	1,489	34,189	22,855
Linseed cake	23,008	3,579	158,679	142,579
Other oil cake	3,451	542	37,075	8,023
Cottonseed meal	2,498	568	8,007	14,677
Linseed meal	851	585	6,971	9,845
Other oil meal	66	255	1,270	1,966
Oyster shell	3,531	3,368	44,771	39,140
Fish meal .....	.....	.....	2,585	.....
Alfalfa meal	101	.....	1,354	.....
Mixed dairy feeds	192	120	1,398	1,455
Mixed poultry feeds	366	514	5,300	4,995
Other mixed feeds	781	576	6,117	10,662
All other feeds	3,623	1,147	20,947	13,840
Total	1,194	345	8,240	9,224



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Faster growth, increased fertility and much greater resistance to disease have been proved so often that yeast in poultry and stock feeds is now considered a necessity by all wise breeders. Yeast is the richest known source of Vitamin B—the growth vitamin—and is rich also in Vitamin E, which produces fertility and stimulates reproduction. Yeast-fed stock and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract, and much better digestion.

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The Feed Market Situation

By GILBERT GUSLER, Economist of Millers National Federation

Factors for Higher Feed Prices.—Conditions which point to strength in wheat feed prices in the next few months include the following:

Prices during the early fall reached exceedingly deflated levels in leading markets and were close to an irreducible minimum at many interior milling points.

In the last 25 years, advances have been more numerous than declines in the interval from October to December and from December to February.

Prices for wheat and feed grains have probably seen their extreme lows for the depression and started to lead the way out.

Feeding ratios, or the relationship between the cost of rations and selling prices of live stock and live stock products, are quite favorable.

Numbers of milk cows, other cattle, hogs and lambs on farms are larger than a year ago, offsetting decreases in poultry and horses.

Production of mill feeds is below normal and storage stocks are said to be small.

The total hay crop in the United States is small and the production of feed grains was light in some of the leading dairy districts.

Evidence of a more concerted attack on the problems of the depression by political and financial leaders appears to have caused some improvement in general business sentiment.

The Bearish Points.—Among the principal factors on the unfavorable side are the following:

Production of feed grains was 14 per cent larger than in 1930 and slightly larger than in 1929.

Wheat is still cheap and abundant on farms and the soy bean crop is far above average with market prices for beans extremely low.

Open weather and improvement in pastures reduced early fall consumption of concentrates.

Cash incomes of farmers are the smallest in years and credit conditions are poor.

Extremely low prices for farm grains and hay are a serious handicap to sales of commercial mixed feeds, reducing the demand for by-products for mixing purposes.

Aided by the discount on her exchange, Canada has been offering cheap mill feeds, and exports of domestic by-product feed-stuffs are small.

In spite of increased efforts to promote business recovery, gains may be of small proportions for several months because of the difficult world financial and political problems involved.

Wheat Feed Prices Lowest in Years.—With prices early in October for bran and middlings at leading milling centers back to the levels of about 30 years ago, they had

gone a long way to discount the adverse factors, whatever they were. Prices of \$1 to \$3 a ton reported at interior mills in some sections were at bed rock. Since accumulations in storage are said to be smaller than usual at this time of the year, it is evident that prices in the last few months were fully adjusted to the low level of demand, and that the supply has been going into consumption.

Alfalfa Meal Better than Alfalfa Hay for Hogs

An experiment with feeding 5 lots of fall pigs, all Durocs and Poland Chinas of uniform size and quality, averaging 71 lbs. at the start, was recently completed at the Kansas Agricultural College to determine the efficiency of alfalfa meal as compared with alfalfa hay in hog feeding. Increasing the efficiency of tankage by use of cottonseed meal and linseed meal was also studied in the 90 day test.

Lot 1 was fed shelled corn and tankage in a self-feeder and alfalfa hay fed in a rack under shelter. Lot 2 was self-fed shelled corn and a protein mixture of two parts tankage, one part linseed oil meal and one part alfalfa meal. Lot 3 was self-fed shelled corn and a protein mixture of two parts tankage and one part linseed oil meal, also alfalfa hay in a rack under shelter. Lot 4 was self-fed shelled corn and a protein mixture of two parts tankage and one part cottonseed meal, also alfalfa hay. Lot 5 was self-fed shelled corn and a protein mixture of three parts tankage and one part alfalfa meal.

Differences in gains between lots were small. Lot 1 averaged 1.66 lbs. per head per day; Lot 2, 1.76; lot 3, 1.63; lot 4, 1.63 and lot 5, 1.65.

Greatest differences were in the efficiency and economy of gains produced by these different rations. The feed cost per 100 lbs. gain in lot 1 was \$5.10; lot 2, \$4.79; lot 3, \$5.17; lot 4, \$4.92 and lot 5, \$4.77. This was figured on the basis of current feed prices at that time, which averaged corn, 60c bu.; tankage, \$55 ton; cottonseed meal, \$35 ton; linseed oil meal, \$45 ton; alfalfa meal, \$25 ton, and alfalfa hay, \$15 ton.

Alfalfa meal proved more efficient than alfalfa hay. In lots 2 and 5, where meal replaced hay, gains were increased slightly and the cost lowered an average of 35c per 100 lbs. This would repay the feeder for extra labor in mixing alfalfa meal with tankage. The pigs made better use of the alfalfa meal than of the hay and there was less waste. Some of the hay was pulled out of the rack and trampled under foot uneaten. Less tankage was required in the alfalfa meal lots.

Addition of one part of cottonseed meal to two parts of tankage fed with shelled corn and alfalfa hay (lot 4) cheapened the gains but more labor was involved in mixing the protein feeds. Displacement of part of the tankage with cheaper cottonseed meal accounted for this gain.

Addition of one part linseed oil meal to two parts tankage fed with shelled corn and alfalfa hay (lot 3) did not cheapen the gains made; they were increased a trifle, and more labor was involved in mixing.

The lot fed tankage and cottonseed meal (lot 4) required less feed to produce 100 lbs. gain and made this gain 25c cheaper than the lot fed tankage and linseed oil meal (lot 3). This difference in cost was partly accounted for by the difference in price between cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal. The gains were the same.

A simple ration of shelled corn fed with a mixture of three parts tankage and one part alfalfa meal (lot 5) proved to be the most efficient and economical ration. The pigs in this lot made cheaper gains and made more efficient use of tankage than did the pigs of any other lot. Use of alfalfa meal instead of hay was a deciding influence.

Wheat is being smuggled from Dutch frontier towns into Germany at night. The wheat is repacked into German sacks and exported to Holland as German wheat on which the holders of export licenses collect the export bounty. The buyers in Holland repeat the proceeding with the same wheat many times over.

Horses, Mules and the Feeding Situation

Wayne Dinsmore, sec'y of the Horse Ass'n of America, expects to see increased use of wheat for feeding, rather than material reduction in acreage. Since wheat must be crushed, cracked or ground, and mixed with bulky material this is encouraging to the elevator owner with grinding and mixing equipment. Here are a few excerpts:

Factors evident in the fall of 1928 leading to the great drop in wheat prices which subsequently took place were:

1. A rapidly increasing wheat acreage in Canada, Australia, the Argentine Republic and Russia, all of which are exporting countries.

2. Strenuous efforts to increase wheat production in European countries, which are normally heavy importers.

3. Increased acreage in the United States.

4. Greater attention to seed selection and more thoro preparation of ground before planting, both of which favored increased yield.

5. Decreased production and use of horses and mules in the United States, which had released about twenty-five million acres from the production or maintenance of animal power. This land had been diverted to food production.

Result—The production of more wheat than the purchasing world could consume. A partial crop failure in Canada and the Argentine brought some recovery in 1930; but the inevitable could not be avoided in 1931. Prices have declined to less than fifty cents per bushel on the Chicago market.

The wheat growers of the west have not the necessary training, inclination or capital to undertake shifting their land from wheat production to such feed crops as sorghum and kafir-corn with its subsequent utilization through live stock. A few will make the change but 90 per cent or more of the men now raising winter wheat will never shift to feed crops and livestock. They will keep on raising wheat, hoping that crop failures in other parts of the world, or a decrease in acreage in other areas, will bring prices back.

Substantially the same holds true of the wheat growers in Canada, Australia, the Argentine and Russia; for their conditions, likewise, favor wheat production.

Therefore, barring great droughts or climatic changes such as we have not known within civilized times, or wars upon so great a scale as to greatly disorganize production and increase consumption, we must expect continued over-production of wheat for some years and its sale at low prices—low enough to make it compete with corn, barley and oats for feeding purposes.

Continued comparatively low prices for wheat will inevitably hold down the price of other feed grains; for corn, wheat, oats and barley are so nearly equal in feeding value, pound for pound, that they can readily be interchanged in the rations of animals, altho it is necessary to grind, crush or crack wheat or barley, and to mix them with some crushed oats or corn, or with chaffed hay or forage to make either a safe feed.

This will necessitate some change in feeding methods, but livestock farmers quickly adapt themselves to such changes. The necessity of having the machinery crack, crush or grind wheat, and chaff hay or forage to make wheat feeding safe, will have far-reaching consequences upon the feed industry. Low priced wheat and the necessity of having a crusher or grinder to prepare it for feeding purposes will reduce the purchase of prepared feeds.

Any farmer in the middle west who follows intelligent practical methods of keeping his work horses and mules, can carry them under present prices for a total feed cost of not more than \$40 per year; and his expenses for harness, shoeing, shelter, and other items will not exceed \$20 more, making the total cost of keeping work animals under middle west conditions not over \$60 per year.

A gradual increase in horses and mules therefore is to be looked for from now on, particularly because more than half the horses and three-fifths of the mules are now over ten years of age, and a realization of this is stimulating increased breeding of work animals.

Instead of the Farm Board controlling the surplus it turns out that the surplus controls the Farm Board.

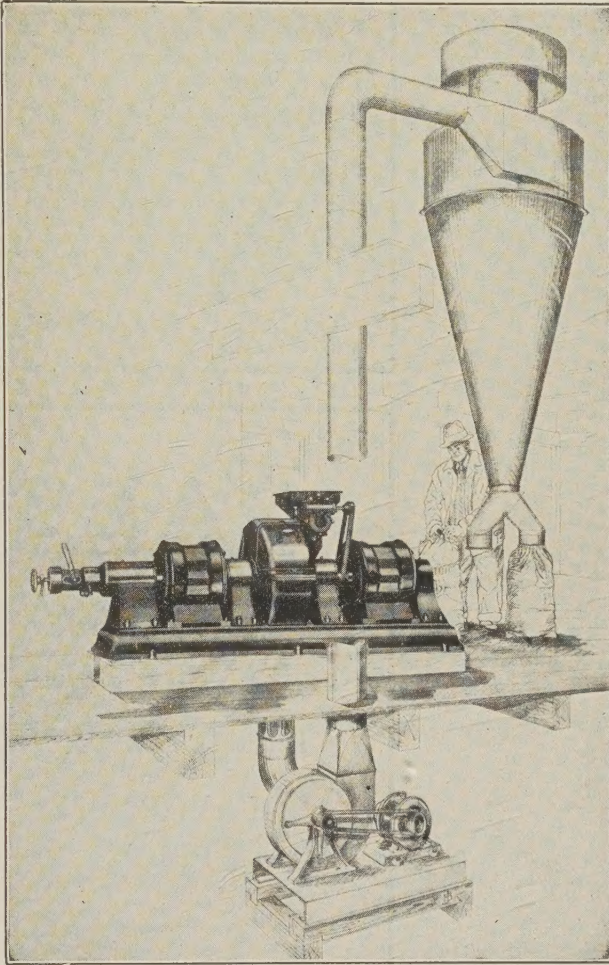
Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore		372		
Cincinnati	2,585	6,237		
Denver		1,815		
Ft. Worth		275		
Kansas City	9,396	13,740	1,764	5,676
Louisville	600	1,350		
Milwaukee	60	192		12
Minneapolis	2,561	1,604	38	92
New York	376			
Peoria	800	990	40	130
St. Louis		17,184		8,016
San Francisco	2,256	4,737		

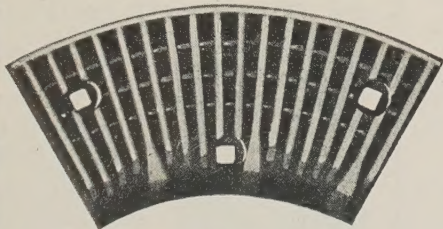
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Equipped with the Monarch Products Collector and our new Style V Plates we guarantee the Monarch to grind more per horsepower than any other feed grinder. Check up now and see how much a Monarch will save you.



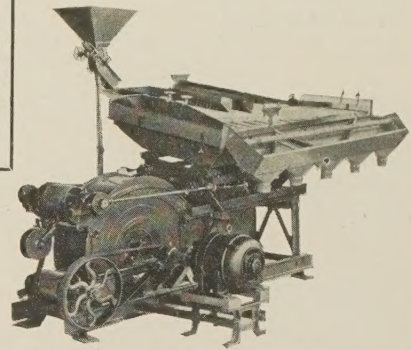
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A great many Elevators handling a volume of Oats are daily throwing away valuable Oat Groats along with the hulls produced by their Oat Hullers, and in the course of a Season this amounts to a very heavy loss. All these valuable Oat Groats can be saved by the use of the Specific Gravity Separator (illustrated above). In many cases these hulls are given to farmers in return for hauling them away.

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Write for full details of the Specific Gravity Separator, and better still, let us make a Free Test for you. We return samples as separated, and furnish full report.

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The Curve of Feeds and Grain price levels is turning UP

1929

Now

Grains—Mill Feeds—Linseed—Cottonseed—Gluten Meal have all advanced.

Mixed Feed prices must follow!

Do not hesitate to buy and carry reasonable stocks on hand.

A very definite change has occurred which must and will continue to carry the curve line further UPWARD.

Chicago, Illinois Arcady Farms Milling Company Kansas City, Missouri

Hogs Fed Garbage

By George E. Perry, Nutritional Chemist

In an Evanston (Ill.) court, a Mr. Schroeder was convicted on the charge of cruelty to animals in that he fed garbage!

This case is of considerable interest to feedmen and feeders of swine and the writer feels that a word on the matter of feeding garbage to hogs should be spoken here.

Of course, if Mr. Schroeder is feeding twenty odd hogs too near the environs of staid and haughty Evanston, the type of feed he uses would still be of little matter, for at best, hogs are, generally speaking, not good odor at lawn parties or along exclusive country club verandas, and so in one way or another the feeder may expect some action that will tend to clear the air.

The contention that garbage is unsuitable food for hogs is entirely in error, the findings of a jury to the contrary notwithstanding, for hogs are omnivorous animals and are evolved wholly as scavengers, their whole physical development thru evolution has fitted them to search for and consume any and all edible matter found on or below the surface of the ground. In proof of this witness the type and arrangement of the teeth, the strong digestive organization of the swine, its skeletal development that permits only limited head elevation, its sensitive and useful snout that is a specially developed organ to test food prior to consuming it—in which highly developed snout hogs are equipped with an acute olfactory sense that makes them keen judges of the wholesomeness of the food they find and they will reject poisonous matters that are of natural occurrence such as food that is of such condition as to be unhealthy for them.

Garbage is the leftovers of, and the trimmings rejected by custom in the preparation of human food and therefore is wholesome, although, of course, not as profitable a feed as a balanced ration. Its feeding value is high and the fact that the sugars and starches of garbage have usually fermented and give it the sour odor peculiar to passe vegetable matter is of little moment for it is merely indication of a growth of saprophytic and non-pathogenic bacteria and ferments and all which are readily digested by the strong digestive enzymes of the hog's digestive tract. The odors are of course unpleasant to humans but are quite acceptable to animals.

Those who look with compassion on the poor piggies being fed their smelly garbage (we used to call it swill) should remember that hogs would not prosper and gain on poor food and as the hog feeders' only profit lies in the weight gained by his hogs he will see that they get good food.

Wheat is divided in 5 commercial classes. These are hard red spring wheat, hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, durum wheat and white wheat.

Feed Man Tosses Away \$50 Bills

When everyone is complaining that business is not fully up to their liking, the man who can toss \$50 bills around like Al Capone is more than just a curiosity.

Charles J. McRoberts, who identified himself as pres. and general manager of a feed company at Plant City, Fla., rode an airplane from Indianapolis to Chicago. A little while after he had checked into a hotel the police came and removed him to a psychopathic hospital for examination.

This was because another passenger on the plane, telephoned police headquarters and declared McRoberts tried to give away a number of \$50 notes to passengers, and during the course of the flight dropped several bills to the ground.

Dairy Cow Feeding Formulas

A short time ago *Grain & Feed Journals* published dairy formulas from Minnesota's college of agriculture, Circular 27, including a 16% ration for use with legume hay, a 20% for use with mixed hay, half timothy and half clover, a 24% for use with timothy or prairie hay, and a 32% for use with low protein grains in limited quantity.

Herewith follow four more formulas from the same source and for the same respective uses. They are one ton mixes.

Crude protein 16%

200 pounds	ground corn
240 "	ground barley
240 "	wheat bran
260 "	wheat middlings
500 "	ground and bolted screenings
140 "	linseed oilmeal
160 "	cottonseed meal (choice)
200 "	molasses (cane)
20 "	salt
20 "	calcium carbonate
20 "	steamed bonemeal

Crude protein 20%

300 pounds	ground corn
300 "	ground barley
300 "	wheat bran
400 "	ground and bolted screenings
340 "	cottonseed meal
300 "	linseed oilmeal
20 "	salt
20 "	calcium carbonate
20 "	steamed bonemeal

Crude protein 24%

440 pounds	wheat bran
300 "	ground and bolted screenings
300 "	wheat middlings
300 "	linseed meal
100 "	cane molasses
500 "	cottonseed meal
20 "	salt
20 "	calcium carbonate
20 "	steamed bonemeal

Crude protein 32%

480 pounds	cottonseed meal
430 "	linseed oilmeal
500 "	wheat bran
480 "	gluten meal
20 "	salt
20 "	calcium carbonate
20 "	steamed bonemeal

One would never recognize in the present robust and aggressive wheat market the emaciated and timid affair of less than a month ago. It has simply astounded the trade by the rapidity of its recovery. The market has had one of the most phenomenal advances seen in a great many years. To what degree this has discounted the changing world situation in wheat is problematical, for never before has the trade been called upon to face anything even remotely resembling it.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market Continues Bullish

By J. N. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 7.—The week has continued bullish activities in the cottonseed meal market. The price has scored an advance of \$2 per ton. November meal is now \$18.25 against \$16.25 last Saturday. More deferred positions have not been as strong as nearby months and the carrying charge which existed heretofore has been practically wiped out. Everybody has been buying cottonseed meal. As in grain and other commodities this buying wave has swept everything before it.

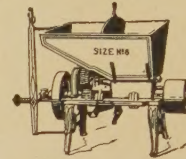
Exporters have been taking cake freely at advancing prices, but this buying is supposed to be the covering of sales made sometime ago, and it is reported that new sales are not being made at the advanced prices. The northern consumer however, has taken the place of the exporter and has been buying meal at continually higher prices. The meal market has been keeping step with the grain market which has been closing higher every day. In the past three weeks we have had spectacular advances in the commodity markets.

Trading in the market today was not very active. There was some evening up over the week-end and some selling in anticipation of a possibly bearish cotton crop report which will be published on Monday. The market was up 25 cents a ton in the early trading but lost most of the advance before the close.

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Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sack-ing or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

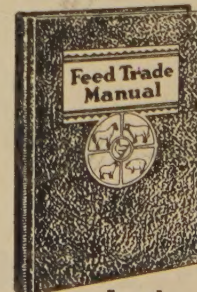
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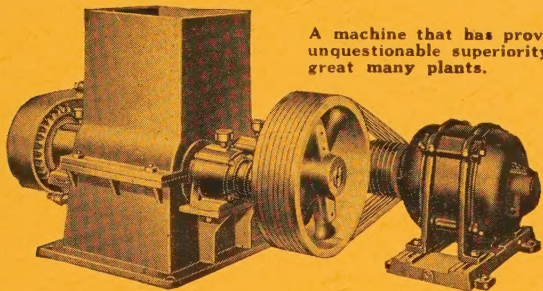
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This crusher often takes the place of a sheller as it removes the kernels in the crushing process so that when the crushed corn is passed over a scalper, the husks and cobs are removed from the shelled corn.

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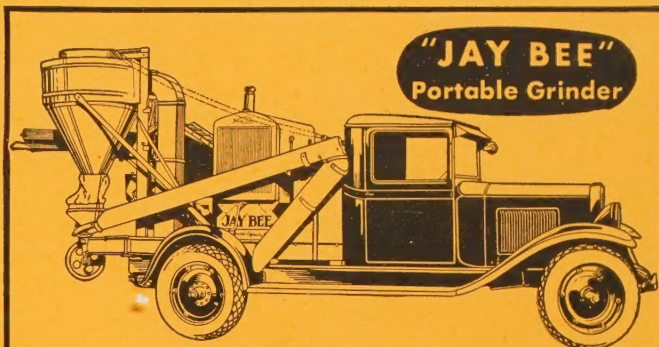
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The "Jay Bee" Portable capacities exceed all others in grain grinding 20% to 30%; in roughage grinding up to 100% and over. Finer grinding on any given screen. Lightest, strongest, biggest capacity, lowest cost operating portable grinder. Many exclusive features. Low down payment, easy monthly terms make it easy for you to own a "Jay Bee" Portable. Ask for literature and free demonstration.

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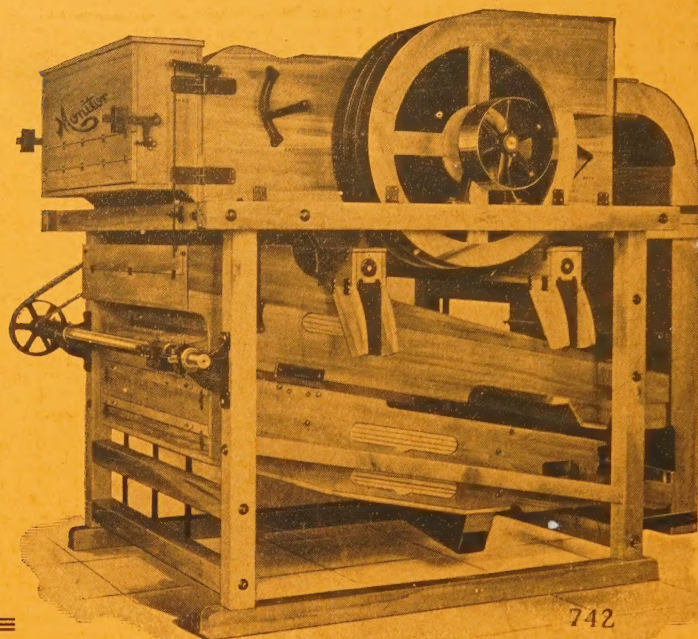
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